FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA Nuclear Engineering Session Begins AA 1
Topics Outlined AA 1
[MTI]
Marjai Addresses Conference AA 1
[Budapest]
Poland's Szalajda Attends AA 1
[Warsaw]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czech, Slovak Statistical Office 1985 Reports D 1
Leaders Attend Further Precongress Meetings D 2
Korcak, Kempny Speeches D 2
Bilak, Colotka, Pitra, Hajn Speeches D 3
Jakes, Hruskovic Addresses D 4
Indra, Hoffmann, Kapek, Beno Remarks D 5
Lenart, Strougal, Others Speak D 6
Haman Address D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Leuschner Comments on Stockholm CDE Agenda E 1
Beil, Sweden's Carlsson Examine Economic Ties E 2
Fischer Reaffirms GDR Support for UNESCO Programs E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 Jan]
PRC TU Delegation Visits Brandenburg Gate E 3
SED CC Birthday Message to USSR's Vorontnikov E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Jan]
Minister Details Electronics Sector Growth, Goals E 3

HUNGARY

NEPSZABADSAG Reviews PRAVDA Article on Hungary F 1
[23 Jan]
Szuros Interviewed on PDRY Situation, Developments F 2
PRC Science Delegation Arrives for Talks F 2
Cooperation Agreement Signed F 2
Havasi Outlines Economic Policy Targets, Priorities F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 18 Jan]

POLAND

Talks Held With West on Servicing Debt G 1
No Further Rescheduling [AFP] G 1
Messner Receives Soviet Ambassador 28 Jan G 1
PRON Resolution Stresses 'Independence' G 1

Urban Queried on Pope's Letter, PRON, Walesa G 3
Urban Addresses Church, Economic Issues 14 Jan G 6
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 20 Jan]
Kubiak Discusses Past, Current Political Events G 7
[Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 23 Jan]
Siwicki Addresses Military Economic Meeting G 9
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 9 Jan]
LATE REPORT: Reaction to Shuttle Disaster G 13
Part of SDI Program G 13
Proof of Pentagon 'Weaknesses' [AFP] G 13
Urban Expresses Sympathies G 13

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Condolences on Challenger Explosion H 1
News Media Hail Ceausescu on Birth Anniversary H 1
Ceausescu Inaugurates Bucharest Subway Line H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

LCY Central Committee Discusses Economy, Incomes I 1
Economic Discussion I 1
[BORBA 16 Jan]
Discussion of Incomes Policy I 4
[BORBA 16 Jan]
Serbian Bodies Criticize Report on Emigration I 7

CEMA NUCLEAR ENGINEERING SESSION BEGINS

Topics Outlined

LD282108 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 28 (MTI) -- The inter-governmental commission of the CMEA co-ordinating cooperation in nuclear engineering started its 13th session in Budapest, on Tuesday, with representatives of eight socialist countries including Hungary. The session was greeted by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who stressed the growing importance of the use of nuclear energy and the cooperation of the socialist countries in that field.

The session is to discuss the tasks of the inter-governmental commission arising from the Complex Progamme of the Socialist Countries for Technical and Scientific Cooperation Until the Year 2000, and survey the expansion of cooperation and specialization in the manufacture of equipment for nuclear power plants.

Marjai Addresses Conference

LD290013 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Hungary is interested in the realization of the CEMA program aimed at speeding up the development of nuclear power. This was said by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, Hungary's permanent CEMA representative, in Budapest at a meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission for Nuclear Power Engineering, which began today.

He said the nuclear energy program is important for Hungary not only because of covering the energy demand, but also because with the help of the super technologies employed in this sphere the other areas of industry may also develop more quickly. According to our plans, the growth of energy demand may not exceed 1 percent a year before the end of the millenium. Basically, we would like to base electrical energy production on nuclear power plants and coal-fuelled power plants. For this reason we will expand the Paks nuclear power plant, but we will continue to need electrical energy imports.

Jozsef Marjai also said that Hungary, in the framework of manufacturing specialization, will produce special maintenance machines and we would like to pass these on to the other CEMA countries. Our machine manufacture would also be capable of supplying computer-control technical equipment.

Poland's Szalajda Attends

LD290024 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] An annual meeting of the intergovernmental commission for the use of nuclear energy of CEMA countries, commenced today in Budapest.

The delegations are led by deputy premiers. At the head of the dozen or so strong Polish delegation, and taking part in the meeting's work is Zbigniew Szalajda. The main subject of the proceedings is the development of nuclear power engineering in countries of the socialist community to the year 1990. This afternoon the premier of the Hungarian Government, Gyorgy Lazar, and the economic secretary of the Party's Central Committee, Ferenc Havasi, met with chairmen of the delegations of states taking part in the proceedings.

CZECH, SLOVAK STATISTICAL OFFICE 1985 REPORTS

LD282318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Reports of the Czech and the Slovak Statistical Offices about the development of the national economy and fulfillment of the state plan in the two republics in the past year were published today.

The Czech Statistical Office report stresses, above all, that the overall favorable economic results of the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan have greatly contributed toward the fulfillment and, in some cases, overfulfillment of the main tasks of the 5-year plan and toward implementing the main guidelines for economic and social policy set out by the 16th CPCZ Congress. Last year, the positive tendencies were strengthened in a more dynamic development of the national economy, particularly in the second half of the past 5-year period. Gross national income increased by 2.9 percent, compared with the previous year in comparable prices, excluding foreign trade. The growth of the creation of resources was achieved to a decisive degree by increasing the social productivity of labor and by savings of fuel, power, and raw material resources. The achieved results further strengthened the external and internal balance of economic development. The material prerequisites were created for further increasing the population's personal and social consumption and strengthening its vital and social security. However, the intensification of the economy still does not correspond to the needs; the new scientific-technological knowledge is not being implemented in practice at a desirable rate.

The report of the Czech Statistical Office goes on to analyze in detail the results achieved last year in the individual sectors of the economy. It says the state plan for industrial production was, in the centrally controlled industry of the Czech Socialist Republic, overfulfilled by 0.4 percent. While the planned tasks were on the whole overfulfilled, 94 enterprises, however, did not fulfill their plan for industrial production. Agriculture achieved altogether favorable results; the plan for agricultural production was exceeded by 2.1 percent. In conclusion, the report says that the positive results achieved in the Czech Socialist Republic in the final year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan significantly contributed to the development of the Czechoslovak economy and to creating favorable prerequisites for a smooth transition to the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

According to the Slovak Statistical Office report, the main goals of the state plan were safeguarded in the economy of the Slovak Socialist Republic last year. The dynamic development of the economy continued, and the intensification process was further deepened. According to the preliminary results, the gross national income grew by 3.6 percent compared with the previous year, excluding foreign trade. In harmony with the created social resources, the personal and social consumption of the population increased; the social guarantees of the population were strengthened.

The results achieved in 1985 significantly contributed to the fulfillment of the decisive tasks of the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan and created, on the whole, a good point of departure for safeguarding the tasks of the state implementation plan in the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Compared with the previous year, the fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan for technological development improved. Their implementation in practice, however, was partially delayed, and some desired technological economic parameters were not achieved.

The report of the Slovak Statistical Office goes on to assess the results achieved in the individual branches. Above all, it points to the fact that the enterprises of the centrally planned industry of the Slovak Socialist Republic safeguarded growth of production, compared with the previous year, by 4.6 percent. The planned volume of agricultural production was fulfilled by 97.5 percent. The report also says that conditions were created in Slovakia last year for the fulfillment of the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress: to maintain and improve the achieved high living standards of the population.

LEADERS ATTEND FURTHER PRECONGRESS MEETINGS

Korcak, Kempny Speeches

LD252330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpts] District and municipal district party conferences continue today in 65 localities of our country with discussions on reports of district and municipal district committees of the CPCZ and CPSL. Delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee are present at the deliberations.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, heads a delegation in Brno City. Representatives of the Prumyslove Stavitelsti production unit presented a socialist pledge to Comrade Gustav Husak on rationalization and increased efficiency in the Czechoslovak participation in the construction of the mining and enrichment combine in Krivoy Rog in the Soviet Union.

Josef Korcak, head of a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and member of its Presidium, in a discussion at a municipal district party conference in Prague-7, dealt with the development of the economy. He stressed that concern about this sphere is and will remain the basis of CPCZ policy. He pointed to the importance of political conditions, consequences, and ways toward the solution of economic problems, above all, at their influence on the way of life, thinking, and views of the people. Comrade Josef Korcak paid considerable attention to questions of increased participation of working people in production management and state administration. He said that we are entering a period when the development of the economy and other spheres depends more and more on activating social forces and on deepening socialist democracy. This question is clsoely closely linked with the strengthening of discipline, observation of socialist legislation, and on a more consistent fulfillment of duties throughout society. Practice shows, Comrade Josef Korcak went on, that the most reliable guarantee and a firm basis of order and discipline in production and everywhere else is to be found in a correct combining of material and organization, ideological and cadre measures. He also said that the efforts toward the democratic development of our society's life is a permanent task. He pointed to the irreplaceable mission of national committees and the growth of their share in ensuring the conclusions of the Eighth 5-Year Plan tasks. Comrade Josef Korcak, in a discussion at the district municipal party conference in Prague-7, also dealt with the complex of problems of the capital's development.

Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, in a discussion at a district party conference in Pardubice, stressed that in the fulfillment of its leading role in the society, our party has a consistent class, social position. Our struggle for the further development of socialism is taking place above all in the economic sphere, but its goals are social -- they are determined by the development of the working class and all working people.

Comrade Josef Kempny said that socialism has drawn masses into historical, creative activity, into the construction of a new society. It has ensured material certainties; it has given them possibilities of all-around development; it works for their participation in the management of the state, and fills them with optimism for the future. He also said that the people are the mightiest motivating force of social progress, a guarantee of our victories. In the active participation of the people in socialist construction, the all-around developed personality of a new society is being formed -- a personality of an industrious man, educated and cultivated, demanding toward himself and others, principled in all his behavior, who does not accept concessions and shortcomings, Comrade Jose Kempny stressed at the district party conference in Pardubice.

Bilak, Colotka, Pitra, Hajn Speeches

LD252324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] District and municipal district party conferences are continuing in 65 localities of Czechoslovakia today with discussions on the reports submitted by CPCZ and the CPZL district and municipal district committees. The proceedings are being attended by CPCZ Central Committee delegations. CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary Gustav Husak is heading a delegation in the city of Brno.

Comrade Vasil Bilak spoke during a discussion at the Presov district party conference today where he is heading a CPCZ Central Committee delegation. He paid tribute in his speech to the results achieved during the past period and thanked all those who have contributed to these successes by their selflessness and conscientious work. He dealt with topical issues of the current internal as well as foreign political situation and the tasks arising from it for the party, individual organizations, and each Communist. He stressed the need to strengthen the party's unity and its capacity for action and to deepen its bonds with the people. Comrade Vasil Bilak also pointed to the need to promote initiative, strengthen discipline and order, and to raise the standard of organizational and managerial work in every sector.

Comrade Peter Colotka, the head of a CPCZ Central Committee delegation, spoke during a debate at the district party conference in Nitra. In assessing the work of the CPSL district organization, he singled out the results the district had achieved during the past 5 years in all main sectors of both economic and social life. He also praised the conceptually skillful development of the town of Nitra, which corresponds to modern urban criteria. He pointed to the demanding tasks awaiting key industrial organizations in the district: the Kalex Works in Zlate Moravce, the Plastika Works in Nitra, the Tesla Works in Vrable, and others. Comrade Peter Colotka focused special attention on the task under which the Electrical Engineering Works in Nitra, the former Elitex Works, is to change its production program to that of manufacturing special technological equipment for the electronics industry. In view of the important place occupied by the district of Nitra in agriculture and in its existing successes, he stressed the tasks which the agricultural production and scientific and research organizations will have to secure at an even higher level than hitherto. The joint Czechoslovak-Soviet institution for the management of farms' animal reproduction and their feeding will have an important mission among them. At the close of his speech in the debate at the Nitra district party conference, Comrade Peter Colotka singled out the importance of ideological and educational work, especially among young people.

Comrade Frantisek Pitra, the head of a CPCZ Central Committee delegation speaking in a debate at the district party conference in Ceske Budejovice, paid tribute to the positive results achieved in fulfilling the 16th party congress resolutions.

He pointed out reserves and weak points, which are slowing the process of our economy's intensification, and outlined the most important directions for the national economy's further development. He noted that we must raise production and yields in agriculture. The key factor, however, will be to produce in line with socially wide needs. This means to produce within the required range, quality, and time, to produce cheaply with the lowest material and energy inputs, and to minimize negative influences on the natural environment. Comrade Frantisek Pitra stressed at the Ceske Budejovice district party conference that better work in agriculture in the future will also help meet these requirements.

Comrade Jaroslav Hajn, head of a CPCZ Central Committee delegation speaking in a debate at the Prostejov district party conference, appreciated the successful fulfillment of the tasks set in the Seventh 5-Year Plan by Prostejov's working people, which have created a favorable basis for the entry into the Eighth 5-Year Plan. He recalled that the present time requires all party bodies and organizations also to increase attention to such demands as observance of principles, honesty, Communist modesty, personal example, courage to tackle shortcomings uncompromisingly, and to fight against contradictions between words and actions. Comrade Jaroslav Hajn also stressed that the successful fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress requires adherence along the road of scientific and technological development and to organize supervision well and to carry out such supervision in a principled way.

Jakes, Hruskovic Addresses

LD252317 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Today's meetings of district and municipal district party conferences confirmed that Communists examine the results of the past period in all spheres of political, economic, and spiritual life responsibly, with criticism and self-criticism.

In the meeting in Povazska Bystrica, Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, appreciated the results which the district is achieving. He stressed the need for all party, state, and economic bodies and organizations to adopt a demanding approach toward tasks proceeding from the draft Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the Period 1986-90 and Prospects Up to the Year 2000, and especially toward the topical character of the implementation of the state plan's tasks in the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan in all indices, while paying primary attention to the further intensification and quality of production.

Comrade Milos Jakes said that the decisive path toward this is through the accelerated application is the results of scientific-technical development in all spheres -- the qualification of leading cadres and all working people must correspond with this as well. It is necessary to strive for constant use of the opportunities for post-graduate studies and refresher courses, not only for workers in management and technicians but also for workers -- and thus ensure the purposeful use of their knowledge. In conclusion, Milos Jakes stressed the importance of engineering, which must guarantee deliveries of modern equipment and technology for all spheres of the national economy.

Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic, leader of a CPCZ Central Committee delegation, said in a discussion at a party conference in Martin that at every place of work people know, or should know, their specific share in the fulfillment of tasks, and they should know what quantities to produce and in what conditions. The tasks, whether they are extensive or not, must all ultimately mean one thing -- an increase in achieved living standards of the working people. They must ensure their further improvement, create material conditions for the further prosperity of spiritual life of the citizens, and develop their social activity.

Each man, if he is to make correct decisions and work well, must know what he wants and why he wants it. It is necessary that each of our citizens knows what social goals we set ourselves and what our ideas about the path leading to them are, Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic stressed at the party conference in Martin.

Indra, Hoffmann, Kapek, Beno Remarks

LD270027 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The second round of district and municipal district party conferences started in our country today in 65 localities. They were attended by delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation at the Brno City conference is headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who spoke in the discussion.

The head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation to the city conference in Ostrava, Comrade Alois Indra, spoke in the discussion. He appreciated the positive results which the party organization and all working people of Ostrava achieved in the past period and underlined in particular the excellent work of officials, deputies, and the great number of citizens who participated in the successful fulfillment of the National Front's election program. At the same time, he pointed out the shortcomings and reserves of the economic development of the north Moravian industrial center such as losses caused by poor quality production, the low rate of innovation processes, not achieving design parameters in new investment projects, and the reduction of efficiency in production processes.

Comrade Alois Indra also analyzed the causes and focused on ways of improving these negative phenomena. He stressed that a leading economic worker must also be a zealous fighter for the party's policy. Specifically, this means that where Communists are in charge order and discipline must be established, the plan must be the law, and its fulfillment must be a matter of the personal honor of each individual. He went on to focus on questions arising from the draft Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia.

In conclusion, Alois Indra stressed that by their consistent fulfillment of all tasks, Ostrava Communists will most suitably honor the 65th anniversary of the foundation of the CPCZ, and will show that they are worthy followers of the previous generations of revolutionaries.

Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, speaking in a discussion at the city party conference in Plzen, appreciated the results achieved by the party organization and working people of Plzen in implementing the conclusions of the 16th party congress. He stressed that because of the specific economic structure of the city, there are considerable possibilities and fast mobilizing reserves for the improvement of economic results and political work. The attention of party, trade union, Socialist Union of Youth organizations, and the broad aktiv of workers must be focused on its utilization. At the same time it is necessary to develop political-education activity, to struggle for changes in thinking, attitudes, and behavior so that they are even more refeclted in committed creative activity, in conscientious fulfillment of tasks, and in irreconcilability toward negative phenomena.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann then dealt with the development of work initiative, especially the Prague Appeal and the initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions for a reduction of production intensity and for an increase in labor productivity and the quality of products. He highly praised the pledge of the Skoda workers and voiced confidence, in the required directions, to the more effective mobilization of all reserves.

Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague City Party Committee, spoke in a discussion at the municipal district party conference in Prague-4. He characterized the economic tasks of Prague in the Eighth 5-Year Plan as a decisive step toward a fuller utilization of the advantages of socialism for speeding up social and economic development. As he said, enterprises of the Prague-4 municipal district must participate in it considerably because they mostly belong to the most progressive branches. In the further development of the municipal district -- the population of which exceeds 300,000 -- the main task will be, above all, to satisfy their needs better. This is a pledge for builders when completing civic amenities, for trade and service; this is a task for a considerable improvement of the environment -- Communists from these spheres and in national committees will have to account and report back on all this. In conclusion, Comrade Antonin Kapek stressed that the demanding character of the post-congress period will require high discipline of party ranks, which is the condition of the unity of the Prague party organization, and thus also the effectiveness of its political activity, and an inspiring example for the attitude and deeds of all working people.

Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke at the meeting of Communists in Tabor. He appreciated the efforts and devoted work of Communists and the working people of the district, and their contribution to the positive balance-sheet of fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of last year and the whole Seventh 5-Year Plan. He underlined the importance of assessing work efficiency from the point of view of the tasks which we face. As he said, by their high standards and difficulties, these tasks dictate the need to develop in party activity all that is positive, to more resolutely solve weak points and shortcomings, and develop a creative attitude in looking for new more effective ways of ensuring them. The character of directions and ways to speed up the implementation of intensification, especially of scientific-technical development, constantly require the perfection of the party's political-organizational, educational, cadre, and control work. The improvement of party ranks, the improvement of forms, methods, and style of work must correspond to the tasks which will proceed from the conclusions of the 17th congress, Comrade Mikulas Beno stressed in a discussion at the party conference in Tabor.

Lenart, Strougal, Others Speak

LD261045 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Today's proceedings of the second round of district and municipal district party conferences have confirmed that Communists have been responsibly assessing the results of the past period in all areas of political, economic, and spiritual life with criticism and self-criticism. The characteristic feature of these important party gatherings prior to the 17th CPCZ Congress is the concentration on the resolution of the main social tasks in districts and municipal districts.

Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke during a debate at the Poprad district party conference. He said the results of the Seventh 5-Year Plan showed the correctness of the CPCZ course and justified the policy of economic intensification. He stressed the primary need for accelerating the process of intensification and achieving greater effectiveness as a basis for social and economic development. He characterized the process of acceleration as a hard struggle for new qualities, for technologically advanced products as well as better social relations, as a struggle for better results that correspond to a developed socialist society. He paid tribute to the positive efforts of the working people employed by district enterprises and organizations.

He pointed out that the needs of both the domestic and foreign markets, as well as improvements in capital investment, call for stepping up the efforts to attain better quality, effectiveness, and profitability and, at the same time, to be more courageous in making use of the results of science and technology and the advantages of socialist economic integration. He singled out the fight against mediocrity as an urgent demand in party work because, without better qualifications and results, we would not be able to meet the new demands of society. Comrade Jozef Lenart noted that ideological work as a tool for acquiring wisdom, qualifications, honor, and conscience -- rich qualities that we possess in the drive of young people and the experiences of veteran Communists -- must play a mobilizing role in this work.

Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, spoke during a discussion at the Zvolen district conference. He singled out the historic significance of the new peace initiatives contained in the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He analyzed both the domestic and foreign conditions for further social and economic development for Czechoslovakia in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and stressed the need to accelerate. In this connection he also reacted to the results achieved in Zvolen during the past 5 years. He described 1986 as the key for attaining further growth in the economy and all-around development of our society. He devoted a great deal of attention to the accelerated practical application of the results of science and technology and the implementation of the resolutions of the December 41st CEMA extraordinary session in Moscow. He went on to speak about the tasks in agriculture and the significant role this sector plays in raising the people's living standards and securing the overall goals of our economy. He also concentrated on the tasks concerning deepening socialist democracy in our country, in particular by increasing the working people's share in the administration of the state and the management of all processes of our socialist society's development. In the section of his speech devoted to party work, Comrade Lubomir Strougal singled out the need for a resolute fight against the manifestations of formalism and stereotyping; he emphasized the need for a demanding, resolute, and responsible resolution of complicated questions and problems in the spirit of the Leninist principles of party work.

In the debate at the conference in Klatovy Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed the indispensable role played by a skilled working class in the accelerated application of the results of science and technology and in the struggle for everything that is new and progressive. For a working class to be able to carry out all the demanding tasks of this and future periods, it is necessary to systematically and comprehensively improve its ideological, political, and technical training. Comrade Josef Havlin stressed that the preparedness of the working class and the great care to ensure an enduring growth of its skill must not remain on the periphery of our interest, but must become a matter for society as a whole, particularly the manufacturing sector.

Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke in a discussion at the conference of the CPSL in Bratislava's third municipal district. He said that our Communist Party and socialist society have devoted attention to the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic. A great deal has changed here over the past years and much has been done to provide a more contented life for its people. Bratislava has grown in to a beautiful city, and its citizens are justly proud of it. National committees in the city have had a great deal to do with this achievement. The people, however, are demanding even better conditions for their work and daily life. They also judge our policy in accordance with the standard of the distribution network and services, transport, health and enviornmental care; according to how the responsible organizations look after the housing and the cleanliness of the city. He said that a great deal of work awaits the national committees in Bratislava, and in its third municipal district as well.

Marie Kabrhelova, member of the secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke at the district conference of the CPSL in Zilina. She stressed that face-to-face with the new, ever more demanding tasks we do not need a policy of ballyhoos and lofty phrases; we need at every place and every day a consistent policy of concrete deeds. Everyone must apply everything that is connected with the need for greater standards now and in the future, especially as they apply to oneself. In this connection she singled out the importance of the personal example set by Communists. If there was more responsibility, thoroughness, new ideas, a creative atmosphere and comradely cooperation at all workplaces, if our deeds were always in line with our declarations, then we would be even further ahead today, Marie Kabrhelova said.

Haman Address

LD270025 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The second part of district and municipal district party conferences ended today in 65 districts of the republic and municipal districts of Prague and Bratislava. Their deliberations concluded the important stage of preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress. Just like the conferences which took place a week ago in 62 districts and municipal districts, these party gatherings were follow-up to the successful proceedings of annual members meetings in primary organizations, enterprises, works, and city and local conferences of the party. Their deliberations were marked by open, democratic, and creative atmospheres, and by a firm ideological-organization and action unity of the CPCZ. They confirmed the full support for the party Central Committee's policy and the further strengthening of the party's leading role and the perfection of its internal life. The importance of these deliberations was stressed by the participation of CPCZ Central Committee delegations headed by top party representatives. A delegation at the city party conference in Brno was headed by CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary Gustav Husak.

Comrade Josef Haman spoke in a discussion at the city party conference in Kosice. He appreciated the positive results of the city party organization, Communists, and Kosice working people. He stressed that the 15th and 16th CPCZ Central Committee sessions on preparations for the 17th party congress have brought in new important ideas and proposals for the development of a party offensive program approach to the solution of tasks in the second half of the 1980's in our society's development, including the intensification of metallurgy. In this connection, he stressed the importance of the further development of continuous casting in the East Slovak steelworks.

He supported the initiative of Kosice scientific-research and educational establishments in the acceleration and application of results of the scientific-technical development and in the training of young people in the progressive spheres of technology.

Josef Haman expressed confidence that Kosice working people will make every effort in the implementation of the conclusions of the forthcoming 17th CPCZ Congress.

LEUSCHNER COMMENTS ON STOCKHOLM CDE AGENDA

DW281823 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Dispatch from Stockholm by Guenter Leuschner]

[Text] In Stockholm the 9th round of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament [CDE] has begun today. Representatives of 33 European states as well as of the United States and Canada are taking part. Our correspondent Guenter Leuschner reports from the Swedish capital:

The new Soviet disarmament program in which the Stockholm conference also plays a role as well as the presence of several foreign ministers gave the opening session of this new round of negotiations a special touch. 1986 will be a decisive year for the Stockholm conference, because as many and as comprehensive measures as possible for building more confidence are to be decided by September. Until then many difficulties will yet have to be overcome, but if that can be achieved, it will also have considerable effects on other more far-reaching disarmament negotiations.

As the head of the Soviet delegation, Grinevskiy, stated today, there is obviously a connection between the program for creating a nuclear-free world and progress in confidence building. All existing negotiating bodies, the head of the Soviet delegation quoted from the Soviet proposals, must now be activated so as to come closer to the great goal by the year 2000. This means for Stockholm that there should be no more delays in beginning reviewal work and that there should be common efforts by all 35 participants to overcome existing difficulties, he said.

In this connection the head of the Soviet delegation pointed to three problems in particular. First, he appealed to the Western powers to agree to a real limitation and reduction of military activities in Europe. Such a limitation would remove more distrust than a mere announcement of military exercises. Second, he said that the Soviet Union continued to consider the inclusion of all armed services in confidence-building measures to be indispensable. The fact that because of opposition by some NATO states the USSR was ready to exclude the naval forces for the time being, should be understood as accommodating, he said, and that gesture should be followed by the West's readiness to also include naval forces in confidence-building measures at a later phase. Third, Grinevskiy said, even though some movement could be noted on the Western side regarding the issue of the renunciation of force, progress in this respect was less than in other problems of some countries' reluctant attitudes.

Like the Soviet representative, the French and FRG foreign ministers, Dumas and Genscher, talked about a decisive phase of the Stockholm conference beginning now. They described their joint appearance today as an initiative intended to stress their interest in achieving substantial results at the Stockholm conference this year and prior to the beginning of the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting.

Without going into material details and without announcing a change in the West's attitude to some problems preventing agreements, Foreign Minister Genscher spoke about all participating states' obligation to fully exploit the framework of the CSCE for creating durable peace in Europe. The confidence-building measures which were being negotiated in Stockholm should not only be a preparatory stage for subsequent conventional disarmament measures, Genscher said, but should also be a basis for cooperative security structure.

Both foreign ministers then disucssed the Soviet disarmament program of 15 January. They said that the proposals could give the negotiations important impulses and open up opportunities of movement. France and the FRG were currently studying the initiative, but wanted to respond positively to constructive new elements. Genscher repeated that the FRG also expressly backed the Soviet-U.S. statement where it demands that the arms race be prevented in space and halted on earth.

Finally, at a press conference Genscher and Dumas also stated their view that besides nuclear disarmament, conventional weapons should be reduced as well. In his proposals of 15 January, Mikhail Gorbachev expressly suggested negotiations on that and not only in the scope of the Vienna conference. At the conclusion of their welcoming speech, Genscher and Dumas said that the comprehensive and complicated matter of negotiations could only be tackled if all sides were showing goodwill and compromise readiness. These statements were received by the delegates here with satisfaction. We will see during the coming weeks of negotiations whether they will turn out to be more than promising words.

BEIL, SWEDEN'S CARLSSON EXAMINE ECONOMIC TIES

LD282205 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1152 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Stockholm, 28 Jan (ADN) -- The economic relations between the GDR and Sweden are proving to be a solid material basis for overall relations between the two countries, which is also rich in prospects. Ingvar Carlsson, the Swedish deputy premier, and Dr Gerhard Beil, state secretary and member of the GDR Council of Ministers, noted during a talk in Stockholm today.

Ingvar Carlsson paid tribute to the level of bilateral relations and the numerous activities involving both sides, especially since the meeting between Olof Palme and Erich Honecker, which has led to the consolidation of the good, trusting, neighborly relationship between the two states and have thus contributed to influencing the political climate in Europe in a positive manner.

Under Secretary of State Pierre Schori, the deputy Swedish foreign minister, emphasized in the talk with Dr Beil that political dialogue with the GDR has increased and that the intensive bilateral contacts between members of the governments have developed to the benefit of both sides.

FISCHER REAFFIRMS GDR SUPPORT FOR UNESCO PROGRAMS

AU241214 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jan 86 p 5

[Excerpts] Paris (ADN) -- In a letter from Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer to UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow the GDR affirmed that it will continue to actively support the work of the UN Organization for Education, Science, and Culture in solving basic questions of the present.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer's letter stressed's "The GDR welcomes the decisions of the 23d General Conference, which are permeated by the will to guarantee peace and international security, reduce the arms race, eliminate racism and apartheid, as well as to achieve mutual beneficial cooperation of states and peoples.

It cannot be overlooked that there is a connection between these questions and the solution of other global problems, such as overcoming economic backwardness in developing countries, eliminating illiteracy, meeting mankind's increasing energy demands, protecting the environment, and developing oceans and space for peaceful purposes." These problems are to be solved only by joint efforts of all states, the letter says.

The UNESCO director general expressed thanks for the readiness of the GDR Government to continue to actively support UNESCO, and to participate in implementing its programs. Making available an extra amount of money in addition to its membership dues is particular proof of its solidarity with UNESCO. In line with the basic principle of its constitution, UNESCO will act in the interest of peace and will not let itself be distracted by anyone in fulfilling its tasks. Disarmament is a necessary condition for development, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow stressed, and the global problems of mankind can indeed only be solved through cooperation of all states.

PRC TU DELEGATION VISITS BRANDENBURG GATE

LD281341 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1100 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The delegation from the all-China federation of trade unions headed by Vice President Chen Bingquan today visited the GDR's state border with West Berlin at the Brandenburg Gate. The members of the delegation were briefed on the responsible service by the border troops in the certain protection of socialist achievements.

SED CC BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO USSR'S VOROTNIKOV

AU221424 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee conveyed cordial congratulations on his 50th birthday to Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. The congratulatory message, signed by SED Central Committee general secretary Erich Honecker, says: "As a member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers you make an outstanding contribution to deepening and consolidating friendship and cooperation between our parties, peoples, and states. For that we would like to thank you most cordially on your day of honor."

The Central Committee wishes the birthday celebrant new, great success, good health and creative energy in his responsible activity particularly in preparing for the 27th CPSU Party Congress.

MINISTER DETAILS ELECTRONICS SECTOR GROWTH, GOALS

DW261929 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1800 GMT on 17 January 1986 carries a 45-minute recorded "Listeners Forum" program in which Felix Meier, minister of electronical engineering and electronics, answers listeners' questions about his ministry's activities. He praises the performance of the 485,000 working people of the 15 combines under his jurisdiction, noting that "triple-digit growth rates were achieved in many index figures." For example, net production rose 115.5 percent, labor productivity 114.5 percent, industrial goods production 111.8 percent, and finished products for the people 116 percent over the previous year.

He also stresses the "high rate of production renewal and the considerable decrease in production input and costs." Such successes, the minister says, "were decisively determined by combines like Carl Zeiss Jena" or "Robotron, Berlin Electrical Machinery Building, Friedrich Ebert Automation Plant Building, Hermsdorf Ceramics Works, and the Microelectronics Combine."

The minister explains the significance of microelectonics and says that the 1986 national economic plan also envisages "a further considerably higher development and utilization of electronic elements and groups. This year another 120 such elements will be transferred into production, production unit figures will be increased, and new conditions will be created for scientific-technological development to 1990 and beyond."

Answering a question about where the GDR will get the manpower for its microelectonics production, which is targeted to grow 20 percent annually, Meier says that "90 percent and more of the production increase will be realized by way of increasing labor productivity. In other words, the existing manpower with its knowledge, skills and qualifications will ensure production by increasing output, better utilizing highly productive plant and machinery, and by rationalizing and modernizing our technological equipment." Nonetheless, "additional manpower" will have to be employed in "crucial sectors like microelectonics and scientific machinery building."

In consumer goods production, the state plan was exceeded. Consumer goods worth M188 million were made available to domestic trade in excess of the plan. Despite the high growth rates of the electronic entertainment industry, "the demand for a number of such products has not been fully met." The minister adds that in preparation for the SED congress all combines have taken initiatives. In that industry sector, about 60 new consumer goods will be produced and supplied to the people, including "stereo cassette recorders, four different types of hi-fi sets, reflex cameras, living-room lamps, energy-saving sources of light, and color television sets." Repair and maintenance services for those products will also be improved.

According to the 1986 plan, some 17,500 office and personal computers will be produced, a listener says, and Robotron will have to supply an additional 11,200 computers. He wonders whether such high growth rates are possible at all and whether the GDR really needs so many computers. "Absolutely," Meier says, adding that the experience of many combines has shown that the Computer-Aided Design/Computer-Aided Manufacture technology allows "savings of roughly 50 percent of development time and 60 percent in production preparation." The labor productivity of design engineers and technologists also has risen considerably because of that technology, the minister says. He describes research cooperation between universities and enterprises as being close and successful.

NEPSZABADSAG REVIEWS PRAVDA ARTICLE ON HUNGARY

AU241334 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Jan 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "PRAVDA -- Hungary in the International Division of Labor"]

[Text] The 22 January issue of Moscow PRAVDA carries a lengthy article written by its correspondents on Hungary's foreign relations and participation in the international division of labor. Following is information about I. Vorozheykin's and V. Gerasimov's article.

Hungary attributed a decisive role to its cooperation with the CEMA countries in the international division of labor. More than 53 percent of the Hungarian foreign trade turnover is carried out with the countries of the socialist community. Hungary received with satisfaction the fact that the documents preparing the 27th CPSU Congress reaffirm the desire to expand economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, including direct economic relations as well as the creation of joint enterprises and scientific-production associations.

The article draws attention to the fact that Hungary also maintains mutually advantageous cooperation relations with countries of different social systems. The FRG, Austria, and some other developed capitalist countries have a distinguished place among Hungary's trade and economic partners. They share almost 40 percent of Hungarian imports and 35 percent of Hungarian exports. Many Hungarian industrial enterprises maintain cooperation relations with Western firms. The cooperation agreements signed with Western firms are aimed at encouraging the increase in the technological standard of certain industrial branches and strengthening the competitiveness of Hungarian goods in world markets.

The partnership relations with the capitalist countries convinced our Hungarian friends that such cooperation is favorable only if, meanwhile, they widen their trade relations and strongly develop integration and cooperation relations with the CEMA countries. Well-known Hungarian enterprises, among them Ikarus and Raba, owe the strengthening of their export potential, the increase in their production growth rate and the rapid improvement in the quality of their products to the wide-range cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. This is what authors of the article say and they support their views with the words of Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, on socialist economic cooperation.

The PRAVDA correspondents also draw the attention of their readers to the high standard of development of Hungary's tourist relations. As they write, some 7-8 million tourists visit Hungary annually; among them almost 2 million tourists from Austria, the FRG, and other capitalist countries. Tourism provides Hungary with an annual net income of 13-14 billion forints. Hungary believes in contacts but does not allow them to be used as antisocialist propaganda. Everyone must be aware of the fact that the Hungarian people are on the side of socialism without compromise, and are proud of the achievements made possible by the new social order, stresses the PRAVDA article.

In conclusion the article describes the fact that Hungarian communists regard ideological and educational activity, with justification, as an important area of their activity.

It is their opinion that it is not enough to merely repel the attacks that underrate the existing achievements of socialism but that the propaganda against bourgeois ideology must be firm and unrelenting, the PRAVDA correspondents point out, quoting the words of MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Janos Berecz on this subject.

SZUROS INTERVIEWED ON PDRY SITUATION, DEVELOPMENTS

LD281515 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Preceding the "Radio Diary" program with guest Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, which is scheduled to begin after this newscast, prompted by questions, Matyas Szuros spoke to Budapest radio about the situation in South Yemen.

[Begin recording] The fighting, causing heavy casualties and material damage, has been going on for 2 weeks now. It appears that the power struggle has been decided, even though, of course, the situation is still not entirely clear; there are still certain conflicting reports. Nor has it been confirmed which party and state leaders have lost their lives in the fighting. However, the most recent situation reports demonstrate almost unamiguously that the forces opposed to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad are the masters of the situation and control the capital and a significant part of the country. The Political Committee and the Central Committee have held a session in the course of which they took a stand in support of the progressive social system existing hitherto, the path of socialist orientation, and premier al-'Attas has been appointed temporary head of state. This is not a classic civil war that has taken place but tribal conflicts have evolved into an armed conflict alongside personal disputes and power struggles. Thus, a government change has taken place basically within the system and South Yemen will most certainly follow the current road of socialist orientation. [end recording]

PRC SCIENCE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD241347 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 23 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Society arrived in Budapest, on Thursday [23 January], on the invitation of the Federation of Hungarian Technical and Scientific Associations (MTESZ). The delegation, headed by President Zhou Leiyuan, is to hold talks with MTESZ leaders on the cooperation of the two organizations.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD282113 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 27 (MTI) -- On invitation of the Hungarian Federation of Technical and Scientific Societies (MTESZ) a delegation of the Scientific and Technical Society of China headed by its president Zhou Peiyuan, visited Hungary from January 23rd to 27th and signed a five year cooperation agreement with MTESZ General Secretary Janos Toth. Under the agreement there is to be exchange of specialists and study trips to help societies establish more direct working relations. The Chinese delegation met Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Lanos Peter, deputy speaker of parliament and Jeno Fock, president of the Hungarian Federation of Technical and Scientific Societies.

HAVASI OUTLINES ECONOMIC POLICY TARGETS, PRIORITIES

AU221358 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Jan 86 p 3

["Abbreviated text" of lecture given by Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the Central Committee Politburo Academy on 17 Jan: "Economic Policy -- National Policy [tarsadalompolitika] -- Ferenc Havasi's Lecture at the MSZMP Political Academy"]

[Text] For a long time economic issues have been at the center of public and political life. The main reason for this is that not only Hungary, but all socialist countries are trying to renew and modernize their economies in order to fulfill the requirements laid down by the construction of a socialist society. It is understandable that all people are very much interested in the economic policy that directly affects their everyday life and future. The importance of economic policy is also stressed by the fact that the economic achievements of socialism could exert an influence on world-wide economic and political developments.

The Main Targets Were Fulfilled

If we are to prepare a balance of the Sixth 5-year Plan that ended last year, we must realistically consider both the positive and the negative aspects of the fulfillment of the plan. Neither the international market situation nor our own production efficiency and the competitiveness of our production made it possible to fulfill all the plan targets. If we had wanted to cling strictly to the fulfillment of all the plan targets under the present conditions and circumstances, it would have made it impossible to arrive at the two major priority goals. Yet, it was more or less possible to fulfill these two goals. Our convertible debts were reduced and by the end of the period there was an export surplus in the ruble trade. This means that an improvement was registered in reducing the debts in both areas. As far as our other main goals is concerned, that is, maintaining the standard of living, there was an increase of 7 percent in per capita real incomes and an 8 percent increase in personal consumption -- which is according to the stipulations. The commodity supply was balanced throughout the past 5 years. The housing conditions of the population improved and, among other things, 370,000 apartments were built. At the same time, real wages dropped by 4-5 percent and there was a drop in the value of some financial grants; all this has had a negative influence on the political mood in society, especially on pensioners and families. Considering all the facts, we can still say that we have fulfilled the two main targets and we were correct to concentrate our efforts on the fulfillment of these two tasks.

Looking back on the past 5 years, one goal also proved to be correct in adjusting to the circumstances, that of reducing the rate of economic growth. Many people argued that we should stabilize the equilibrium by maintaining dynamic growth. However, this was not possible under the given conditions of the production structure and the situation of the material and energy supplies, because we would not have been able to satisfy the demands of imports through exports. Faster growth would have undermined our balance situation instead of improving it.

It was also necessary to consider how much of the burden weighing on the country as a result of external effects should be placed on the population and to what extent accumulation should be limited. In the first place, we chose the forced path of reducing development, nevertheless, we could not prevent the population from sharing some of the burdens.

Looking back on the past 5 years, we can safely say that as far as support for the program of national unity and social progress is concerned, this was the correct solution. This economic policy has strengthened the prestige of our country and its favorable considerations, and contributed to implementing our policy, even in this difficult time, with the supporting participation of the entire nation.

Of course, this situation has its gloomy side. Namely, a prolonged period of restraints on development will unfavorably influence the economy's capacity to produce values and to modernize production. One must not forget that the proportion of gross accumulation is still 25-27 percent as compared to the gross national product, and this is a reasonable achievement even compared with European results. Our problems lie mainly in the fact that we were not able to convert the resources of accumulation to increase the economy's value-producing capacity. Investment efficiency is still unsatisfactory and its realization time is still too long. Despite these problems, our national wealth has increased considerably. During the past 5 years we made investments valuing almost 1,000 billion forints. We built mines, power stations, roads, hotels, and hospitals. The population purchased half a million cars and almost as many color television sets. Working time per week decreased. The per capita food consumption increased. All these things are proof of the progress this country has made in the past 5 years and of the improvements in the standard of living.

Many people's judgement of our economic performance in 1985, I think, is somewhat more unfavorable than in reality. It must be emphasized that we completely fulfilled the plan's targets concerning the standard of living and the development policy. It was possible in stopping the decrease in real wages, and the real value of social benefits increased by 1.5-2 percent. The investment plan is fulfilled. In ruble trade we have accumulated a surplus that is significantly higher than planned. However, a considerable shortcoming in the plan's fulfillment is the fact that it was not possible to open up resources as stipulated and accumulating the planned surplus in the balance of capitalist foreign trade.

There are some shortcomings in the growth of production and the national income. According to previous data, the industrial sector increased production by only 0.6-0.7 percent, and agriculture has not reached planned targets either.

All in all, there are both positive and negative aspects in the economic processes. This past year alone was certainly not a year of stagnation, and this applies even more so to the entire past 5 years. According to stipulations, the average annual growth of the gross national product between 1980 and 1984 exceeded 2 percent. Comparing the country's economy with 23 other economies, an increase higher than this was registered in only 5 other countries, and the increase in consumption was higher in only 7 other countries. In more than half the developed countries inflation was higher than in Hungary. (Internal data is only available up to 1984, but in effect, our situation has not changed during the whole 5-year period as against international comparisons.) All this played a role in maintaining our country's prestige and the weight of its words. The Hungarian experience has not impeded but rather helped the activities of our sister parties and other progressive political trends in the capitalist countries.

Priorities, Proportions

At the beginning of this year we started to fulfill the new 5-year plan. If we wish to concisely explain the plan's main concept, we may say that in essence it is to increase production efficiency, improve the balance situation of the country's internal and external economy and, based on all this, revive the economy and progress, and perceptibly improve the standard and conditions of living.

In the course of drawing up and enforcing the plan, there were of course debates on several questions and there are still some doubts. For example, whether there are far too many priorities in our economic policy, and whether it is possible to fulfill so many especially designated goals at the same time. In the previous 5-year plan there were two priorities. In the new plan there are the following: improvement of the balance; the economy's dynamism; and perceptible improvement of the standard and conditions of living. I think that if someone cancelled two or three of these, it would not only make implementation of the other goals more difficult, it would be impossible. Thus, the priorities cannot be reduced but must be implemented at the same time.

The other debated issue is the proportion of development within the manufacturing and energy sectors. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, investments in the manufacturing industry will increase, while those in the energy sector -- exclusively with respect to domestic investments -- will somewhat decrease. We cannot afford to change more than this. Within the energy sector we have to spend 36 billion forints to maintain the present level in the hydrocarbon mining sector. We cannot give up the expansion of the Paks nuclear power station and this again requires 25-30 billion forints. It is necessary to invest approximately 20 billion forints in order to maintain the present production level of 24-25 million metric tons of coal. It is in the interest of our national economy to participate in exploiting the natural-gas site in Yamburg and in constructing the pipeline that will also reach us.

All this requires an immense amount and ties up a significant portion of our investment funds, but in spite of this, we are able to spend approximately 100 billion forints on electronics. There is no increase in manufacturing production nor a good consumer supply without a reliable energy basis. All this is necessary to heat apartments properly and to avoid closing down firms because of energy shortages. However, we must do our utmost to use all available extra funds in the economy to develop the manufacturing industry.

Reduce Inflation

There have been and are arguments concerning the issue of inflation. There are people who suggest greater price increases, saying that this would give the economy more maneuverability. It is our opinion that we have already eaten a lot of the bitter soup of inflation and if the patience of the entire society is at all nearing exhaustion it is because of this issue. What we require is a calculated economic policy that significantly reduces, by 4-5 percent, the inflation rates of 7-8 percent in recent years. This not only strengthens political stability, but is also economically useful, because it enforces a stricter approach to calculations and management.

Higher inflation and reducing the standard of living as proposed by some people would solve nothing. The sum that can be saved by these measures and that can be allocated for accumulation is far from enough to solve our problems, but would cause considerable political tension. The rational way, therefore, is the better utilization of the internal possibilities of economic activity, the reduction of specific energy and material utilization, a better utilization of working time, the strengthening of work discipline, the application of more modern technology, and better workshop organization.

We are planning an annual 3 percent increase in national income in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Western Europe forecasts an average 2-2.5 percent increase in 1986-87. The plan stipulates a 1,200-1,250 billion forints investment which is a huge sum. We have worked out economic programs for the development of industry's progressive areas like, for example, electronics and biotechnologies. An outstanding task in agriculture is to achieve corn production of 18 million metric tons by the end of the plan period. All these are goals of which we do not have to be ashamed.

I find the task of improving efficiency to be one of the most difficult tasks among the requirements of the plan. In 5 years, we provided a 17-19 percent improvement in the so-called complex efficiency, which expresses the profitability of both the employed labor and the unemployed labor, including a 24-27 percent increase in production per employee. We wish to reduce material consumption by an annual 1 percent. We are planning an increase of only 0.4 percent in the energy consumption required by a 1 percent increase in the national income. The fulfillment of these requirements for efficiency also represents the main source of an increase in the national income and of the increase in the standard of living.

The plan stipulates a 5 percent increase in real wages and an 8-10 percent increase in consumption, along with an improvement in the supply of goods. We wish to increase social allowances by a total of 13 percent and we should begin to maintain their real value for an increasing range of the population. Our task is to work out a more just taxation system. We must assert the principle that support should develop according to needs, taxation according to incomes, and wages according to performances. In order to achieve this, we must work out and gradually introduce an adequate system of taxation. While we must help those in need on the one hand, one the other hand we must make sure, through adequate taxation, that those with high incomes are taking an adequate part of the burden. All this is indispensably necessary for the development of an acceptable public mood.

Give Status to Main Working Hours

The demand to give back the main working hours its status and respect is often raised nowadays. There is indeed much to do in this respect. According to estimates, 15-20 percent of the working time of the 5 million active wage earners is today lost for various reasons. It as if approximately 1 million of the 5 million active wage earners were not working. However, it would be vain to think that the small ventures and the small organizations reduced the respect for the main working hours. Let us not confuse cause with effect. It was possible and necessary to create small ventures in Hungary, including the enterprise workers' business partnerships, because the level of organization and quality of work done in the main working hours had not improved adequately for a long time. Let there be no mistake about it, productivity also increased between 1980 and 1984 and industrial production per hour -- without enterprise workers' business partnerships -- increased by 25-26 percent. Thus, absenteeism has not been characteristic of the main working hours in recent years either.

A further and absolutely necessary improvement, however, is not expected from administrative positions connected with small ventures. We must increase the respect for and status of the main working hours, primarily through economic measures like the improvement of responsiveness, encouragement, and wage regulations. Enterprise organizational measures are also necessary to make sure that all the means and materials necessary for continuous production are at the disposal of the units in time. There is of course also a need for legal measures. The division of labor and sending workers on leave on the eve of holidays must be organized. There is no need to be ashamed to also declare that, if there are good experiences in the enterprises workers' business partnerships -- and there are such experiences as the majority of them are working honestly -- then we must make use of an increasing number of such experiences in the main working hours. If we do not do that but take a stand against small ventures, all we would achieve is that the surplus income deriving from these ventures would not reach the hundreds of thousands of those working honestly and the performance behind this would be lost. Stressing this, I agree with the demand to reinstate the respect for the main working hours.

International conditions will hopefully facilitate the implementation of our goals. We count on the reduction of our losses in the terms of trade and on our expanding economic cooperation with the socialist countries to help our activity. As far as the latter is concerned, imports from the Soviet Union will increase by an average of 2.5-2.7 percent annually in the coming 5 years. We can continue to rely on stable marketing conditions in the socialist countries. According to our current knowledge, our position will not deteriorate in the capitalist markets, either. We would like to attain a trade turnover balance surplus of $2-2.5 billion in 5 years and allocate about $1 billion of this to reducing the amount of debts.

The plan has tension points which we have to take into consideration during the course of its implementation. There are increased stipulations, for example, in energy consumption and in achieving a balance surplus in the trade accounted in convertible currency. We also wish to contribute to solving these tensions by developing the economic management system. We think that if we are not forced to balk due to unforeseeable international events we will be able to unfold all the important elements in the further development of the economic management system in the 5 years ahead of us.

With the Leadership of the Party

An important condition for the improvement of our activity is that the party and mass organizations and mass movements modernize and develop our work style and attitude. Decentralization will be characteristic of the entire public life. Therefore, democracy must also be given a greater role in political work. Direct instructions must be replaced by persuasion and argumentation. Everyone must feel that the party does not rule but serves the people. Each party organization must fulfill its role in a way that it is itself the main critic of its own activity and of its own measures. The party organizations must adjust their work style to the new phenomena and organizations, and must not force these to accept an outdated work style. At the same time, respect for democracy and independence requires leaders who are capable of individual thinking and of finding their way in affairs, and know how to lead democratically and cooperate with their fellow men in a village, town, enterprise, or cooperative, with party members, non-party members, church people, and with all people with whom we must cooperate and progress.

There are also things that need improvement in agitation, propaganda, and mass communication. It has become a fashion nowadays to be a lieutenant, but there are not enough governors to take measures. [Reference to Hungarian historical figures Bank Ban and his lieutnant Tiborc] The mass media often consider it to be only frankness when they report on the negative aspects of our life. In some people's view, only articles and reports of an oppositional style can be real news, but information on achievements is some sort of old-style "happiness propaganda." Such a picture, however, is one-sided. In accordance with reality, propaganda must reflect that, in spite of all our problems, the current 5-year plan starts in 1986 from a better position than half a decade ago. Then, our main concern was whether we could halt and prevent the ship from foundering. Then, we were at the beginning of a descending branch, but now we are facing a dynamic period. I also regard as encouraging the fact that the majority of the socialist countries are searching for ways to adjust the economy and policy better to the requirements of the phase of intensive development. The international atmosphere has also improved slightly. As a whole, the domestic political background is favorable for development.

The new 5-year plan is not a plan of sensations and great spectacular achievements but a plan of diligent work and modest progress. We must make the opinion and voice of the sober majority predominant in the public mood. We must consolidate the rank of the social achievements of socialism and we can justifiably state that, by the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, our country will be richer and not poorer. This is a program for which the overwhelming majority of people will willingly work.

TALKS HELD WITH WEST ON SERVICING DEBT

LD282212 Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Vienna, Jan. 28 -- Polish economic delegation and a working group of Western commercial banks started talks here this morning on new agreements on how to service the Polish debt owed to commercial banks in 1986 and how to expand financial cooperation with that group of creditors.

The Polish delegation is headed by First Vice-Presdient of the Bank Handlowy Jerzy Malec and is composed of representatives of The Finance and Foreign Trade Ministries.

Similar talks with representatives of governments of creditor countries were held in Paris last week.

No Further Rescheduling

AU290859 Paris AFP in English 0852 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Vienna, Jan 29 (AFP) -- Talks between Poland and representatives of some 600 Western banks on the Polish debt did not concern a further rescheduling of the debt, the head of the Polish delegation Jerzy Malec said here today. The talks here ended late yesterday.

Mr. Malec said Poland explained the trend of the Polish balance of payments in 1985 and the outlook for 1986. Export revenues, estimated at two billion dollars, would remain above the level of debt payments due this year which will be some five billion to six billion dollars. Mr. Malec said that some 20 per cent of this was commercial debt.

Another meeting is due to be held in about one month.

MESSNER RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 28 JAN

LD282229 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner today received Vladimir Brovikov, the Soviet Union's ambassador, commencing his mission in Poland.

PRON RESOLUTION STRESSES 'INDEPENDENCE'

LD280922 Warsaw PAP in English 1204 GMT 27 Jan 86

["PRON Resolution of Jan. 25" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw Jan. 27 -- The National Council of PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] confirms the necessity of the discussion on the theses "On the State and Prospects on the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth." Against the (?backdrop) of the current socio-political and economic situation in the country we have concluded a review of the achievements of the movement and a self-critical evaluation of our activities.

The discussion confirmed the unchanging validity of the values, goals and directions of PRON's activity which were accepted by the (?first) congress, and [word indistinct] and developed in PRON's electoral declarations.

It was underscored that PRON, as a socio-political movement and an important factor of the political system, contributed to the overcoming of the most severe conflicts and to a progress in the (?process of) consolidation of the state and the democratization of the methods of [word indistinct].

It is indispensable to constantly confirm in practice the principle of independence of the links and councils of PRON as a lesson of self-governing activity contributing to the self-organization of people around general social and local issues.

On every level of the movement's activity it is necessary to more consistently abide by the open character of its programme and organization. The trends towards formalizing the work of PRON should be firmly countered.

The declaration on PRON, signed on July 20, 1982 by the PUWP, the United Peasants' Party, the Democratic Party, the PAX Association, the Christian Social Association and the Polish Catholic Social Union is a public obligation of its signatories to constantly support PRON, while fully respecting its subjective character and organizational independence. This document carries a lasting value and topicality for the movement.

As the opportunities arising from the fact of access to PRON declared by numerous social organizations have not been fully used, there is an urgent need to work out a functional model of the participation of social and trade union organizations, and associations in the activities of the movement's structure and links.

The National Council is calling on social organizations to:

-- creatively realize the ideas of national agreement,
-- appear on the platform of the movement in the capacity of collective experts on important social issues,
-- present programmatic initiatives which could be endorsed by other social subjects.

Society at large constitutes the potential social basis of PRON. The narrowing of this basis to only a formal declared individual participation is contrary to the substance and character of the movement.

The development of the social basis of the movement needs fresh impulses, especially among working people with no party affiliation, and opinion-forming and youth milieus.

Our attention will still focus on socio-economic development of the country and the nation's living conditions. We will strive to:

-- present the essence of the (?reform) to industrial teams,
-- secure conditions for achieving food self-reliance by 1990,
-- implement social initiatives aimed at intensified housing construction,
-- consistently take up tasks and motions outlined by the National Council of PRON in the area of environmental protection,
-- effectively solve issues of health protection, upgrade the health culture of society and integrate efforts on behalf of handicapped people,
-- create conditions aimed to better secure the needs of children.
-- determine the principles of the policy of pays, pensions and other social benefits in an appropriate proportion to the minimum standard of living.

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth will compile a social report on the state and results of the reform's implementation. We will consistently strive to strengthen the socialist state and perfect its (?function). We consider the constant democratization of the methods of governing and perfecting the activities of its executive bodies as indispensable. We come out for the openness of public life.

We will decisively strive to:

-- finalize the law on social consultations and public discussions and people's voting,
-- form a guard of civil rights,
-- pass a new law on associations,
-- further democratize the electoral law,
-- broaden the powers of the Supreme Administrative Court,
-- continue work on the law on the principles of creating law.

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth takes upon itself the duty to shape genuine ties between society and representative bodies of the government -- the Sejm and people's councils.

Supporting positive and creative attitudes, we will oppose all signs of profiteering, cheating and disregard for the principles of co-existence, as well as all destructive and social attitudes.

We come out for strengthening Poland's position on the international arena. PRON supports the foreign policy of the socialist state which expresses the interests of the Polish reason of state and secures the peaceful, sovereign existence of the nation. We support the significant programme of freeing mankind, till the end of the 20th century, from nuclear weapons and from the threat of "star wars."

URBAN QUERIED ON POPE'S LETTER, PRON, WALESA

LD282111 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Report by correspondent Marek Kassa on weekly press conference given by Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at government press office in Warsaw on 28 January -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Kassa] At the beginning of the conference, Minister Jerzy Urban spoke about the drop in the crime rate.

[Urban] "In 1985, the crime rate in Poland decreased significantly in comparison with past years. For the first time since 1979 there was a drop in investigations and inquiries, a drop in their numbers. This is the result of stabilizing processes, better crime prevention, and better detection, which is a success for the prosecuting organs. A beneficial influence was wrought by the May 1985 changes in legal and penal regulations.

"The number of criminal offenses that had previously grown every year fell by more than 5 percent, and in the final months of 1985 the crime rate was falling by several percentage points a month. There were, for example, fewer fights, and beatings, murders, break-ins, rapes, robberies, and thefts of private possessions -- of these thefts, there was a decrease of over 19 percent.

"There was an increase in litigations for economic offenses -- by one half a percentage point, to be precise. We do not, however, believe that economic crimes have increased -- just awareness and the ability to discover so-called swindles.

The rate of crime detection has risen from 74.6 percent in 1984 to 78.6. This means that of 100 detected crimes, in 78.6 cases the perpetrators were detected."

[Kassa] Here is the spokesman's next topic:

[Urban] "Radio Free Europe broadcast several provocative texts on the pretext that Radio Vatican, in connection with my statement about the letter from the head of the Vatican diplomacy to the chairman of the Congress of Intellectuals, Professor Bogdan Suchodolski, about the Congress of Intellectuals, has stated that it was authorized to broadcast this letter in full. This letter, also in full, is being published, following PAP, by today's Polish press.

"This is what I said on the subject of that letter -- I quote: Here at the press conference peace ideals, the attempt to seek that which brings together people of different outlooks throughout the world -- that is, the idea of the Warsaw congress -- has been supported by Pope John Paul II in a message sent by the head of diplomacy of the apostolic capital.

"Against this background, Radio Free Europe has instigated a whole campaign. I quote their wording: The propaganda balloon has been punctured in the Vatican. The lie -- that is, according to Radio Free Europe, my lie -- has been nailed. The abuse of the pope's authority has been ascertained, and so on and so forth.

"These attacks on the part of Radio Free Europe are baseless attacks.

"In connection with the fact that today's press publishes Archbishop Silvestrini's letter in full, I will only quote excerpts from that letter: As chairman of the National Organizing Committee you have expressed, sir, writes Archbishop Silvestrini to Professor Bogdan Suchodolski, the desire that his holiness should give words of encouragement to those who will take part in the Warsaw congress. I am pleased to be able to send you, with the pope's permission, expressions of appreciation for the substance formulated in the letter mentioned.

"And further: In unity with the idea of the International Year of Peace announced by the United Nations, the pope feels obliged to express once again his deep conviction that peace is a value that knows no division; that peace is a value that gratifies the hopes and the aims of all people and all nations.

"In expressing (?my) wish that the above mentioned congress will contribute successfully to strengthening new relations, based on a true and real international solidarity and on a fruitful dialogue, his holiness asks you, professor, to kindly accept the enclosed copy of the message already mentioned, and with his own signature. With expressions of deep respect, Archbishop Archille Silvestrini.

"These thoughts will perhaps seem to everyone as being very close to many ideas expressed by the congress, particularly in its appeal. However, I will not comment on the matter itself; I only want to add that Radio Free Europe has in truth found itself a poor excuse for provocative insinuations."

[Kassa] Next, answering questions,the government spokesman reported on the government's efforts to improve the supply of medicines in the country. Additional hard currency will be allocated for their purchase, agreements have been signed for larger supplies from the socialist countries, new investment projects have been launched, and many enterprises are being modernized. It is expected that the supply of medicines will increase by one-fourth by 1990.

In turn, one of the correspondents, referring to the recent meeting of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) asked about the government's attitude to the criticism of the introduction of the new penal regulations and the amendment to the Law on Higher Education.

[Urban] "Generally speaking, I want to say that the government receives PRON's remarks with great attention, that the government acts in cooperation with PRON, and that we analyze critical remarks presented by PRON in great detail, taking them into consideration in all government activity. However, I must, with some embarrassment, sincerely say that I cannot share these particular critical remarks that were formulated at a meeting of the PRON National Council. The amendment to the Law on Higher Education was a subject of long-lasting discussion and consultation which took many months, and started with the announcement of a stance on that issue by the government's Socio-political Committee at the beginning of last year. Discussions and consultations took place in all higher education establishments. Of course, the outcome of those consultations was varied. I do not claim here that the majority of the academic milieu supported these -- indispensable in the government's opinion -- amendments, although the support was significant and strong, too. Difference of opinion were revealed there. The decisions made by the Sejm were the result of a compromise. All that was a many-months-long procedure, filled with arguments and discussions and looking for compromise solutions. It is thus difficult to say that there were no discussions or consultations -- I cannot accept this charge.

"When it comes to legal and penal regulations aimed at more effective crime fighting, the effectiveness has been proved, as I said at the beginning of today's conference. These regulations have been introduced by the government -- not on government initiative. The government initiative was only a formal one. In reality, the new regulations were introduced on the social initiative, as the result of demands presented by very wide circles of society; and in fact they are still being presented. This was clearly done at society's request and under its pressure. Both the request and the social pressure were so clear that in this respect, too, the accusations of PRON do not seem just to me."

[Kassa] There was also a question whether Western correspondents would be able to observe Lech Walesa's trial for slandering electoral commissions.

[Urban] "The trial will be in open court, but the issue of the distribution of invitations is the matter of a court decision. Incidentally, I want to say that Lech Walesa was interrogated in Olsztyn and that that interrogation did not literally bring anything new to the investigation in the case of Marcin Antonowicz's death. That interrogation completed the investigation in the case of Marcin Antonowicz's death and probably the Prosecutor's Office in Olsztyn will make a decision on closing the investigation in the near future."

[Kassa] Another issue was the state of negotiations in the matter of founding the Agricultural Fund.

[Urban] "The government side will bring up a proposal of a near date for plenary talks in this matter."

[Kassa] There was also a request for a confirmation of personnel verification in the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs.

[Urban] "I do not know anything about verifications; I know about numerous reorganizations. However, as I understand, you are not interested in radio and television structures but in issues of so-called political verification. I want to assure you that there isn't anything of the kind."

[Kassa] The government spokesman said that television will probably show a film entitled "This Is America." More extensive reports from today's conference will be carried by tomorrow's press.

URBAN ADDRESSES CHURCH, ECONOMIC ISSUES 14 JAN

AU221445 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Jan 86 P 6

["Transcript" of press conference for foreign journalists given by Government spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 14 January]

[Excerpts] Urban: The UPI press agency has reported that the Catholic Church in Poland has accused the government of discriminating against the Catholic press. That matter concerned a shortage of paper, but it was alleged that the church had accused the government of ignoring the existence of Polish Catholics altogether. I quote: "In a statement made to Western journalists, Church spokesman Slawomir Siwek also said that the government's promotion of the official Marxist press is truly absurd, as many people turn to reading illegal 'Solidarity' publications. The promotion of Marxist views in the press impoverishes national culture and results in the spread of illegal publications." That is what Mr Siwek allegedly said. I do not know where all these UPI reports come from, but there is little doubt about the provocative nature of the intentions behind them.

Concerning these UPI reports I should like to say first of all that the Polish Catholic Church has not, to my knowledge, made a statement on this subject. Mr Slawomir Siwek is not, to my knowledge, a spokesman for the Catholic Church. He appears in publications as the spokesman of the Agricultural Foundation. It is only true to say that Mr. Sliwek, a member of the Press Council attached to the premier's office, made a speech at a meeting of the Press Council in which he complained, in what was incidentally a polemical manner, that the Catholic press was short of paper. Besides, other publishers also made complaints of this nature and pointed out the difficulties caused by such shortages. Against this background Mr Siwek expressed various other controversial views on the subject of press relations in Poland. But then again I did not hear him make any extraordinarily acrimonious assertions such as those attributed to him, that the government was promoting the Marxist press which is a crazy idea and that Marxist views impoverish national culture. This is a typical example of trying to stir up trouble in Poland. Mr Siwek should have something to a say about the words and role attributed to him by UPI.

Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO: Minister, concerning the figures released by the Central Office of Statistics which have appeared in today's press: It emerges from the report that increases in income last year once again exceeded increases in output, in supplies of goods to the marketplace, and in labor productivity. Every year we hear the government say that it will take appropriate steps to ensure that such a situation does not reoccur, but it always does. Why has there been so little success in this area?

Urban: Wage levels continue to exceed those set by the plan, but the plan did assume that the increase in wages would exceed the increase in output to a significant degree. Exceeding plan levels in the area of wages was the result of strong pressure to raise wages. Under the economic reform, wage hikes in industry occur automatically to a large extent and are also connected with decisions taken by enterprises themselves. In these instances the government can only employ economic instruments to curb wage hikes that are not based on greater output or greater economic efficiency. In certain cases these instruments have proved to be inadequate. The introduction of harsher economic levers would, however, have other damaging economic consequences.

Wage hikes in industry cause an avalanche of expected hikes in the budegtary sphere where wage raises are decided by the government. To prevent occupational groups such as doctors, health service employees in general, and teachers from experiencing a decline in living standards wage raises are granted. Frequently, wage raises which exceed plan levels are the result of necessity, when, for example, people employed in a particular occupation which has fallen behind in terms of wages begin to transfer to other occupations. I recall that there was once a danger of schools having to close because cleaners employed in them were leaving in large numbers. Certain spontaneous developments create difficulties for the maintenance of wage discipline. However, we are managing to reduce the discrepancy between increased output and increased wages, in other words inflation, every year. We are optimists and we hope that this year we will once again manage to make progress in limiting wage raises which are unjustified on economic grounds and are not based on an appropriate increase in output or an improvement in the quality of output.

KUBIAK DISCUSSES PAST, CURRENT POLITICAL EVENTS

PM272002 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 23 Jan 86 p 18

[Interview with PZPR Politburo member Hieronim Kubiak by Disa Hastad: "He Investigated the Abuse of Power" -- date, place not specified]

[Text] "I hate labels," Polish politician and sociologist Hieronim Kubiak, 51, who is currently visiting Sweden, said.

Nevertheless he is well-known (to use one of these cliched lables which he detests) as a liberal within the Polish Communist Party where he is a member of the Politburo, the innermost circle of power.

He was elected to the Politburo at the Extraordinary Ninth Party Congress in 1981 -- the one held in the middle of the Solidarity era and the one that became known as the most radical at which it was possible to put forward many popular demands.

Kubiak says that his election to the Politburo almost caused a family conflict for him. He and his wife were both looking after his son who was 4 years old at the time and he was in the middle of work on an analysis of the nation-forming process in the United States. He is a specialist in Polish populations abroad.

When he talks about his family he looks like the quiet pipe-smoking professor he is. His worries seem unusually ordinary to be coming from a high-ranking party official in Eastern Europe, but this is perhaps only right for the person who after the 1981 congress was given the task of looking into the party's abuse of power in the seventies. It was then that party officials built themselves magnificent houses using public funds while ordinary people became increasingly poor.

This report, on social conflicts during the People's Republic of Poland, as it was officially called (although in everyday speech it was called after Kubiak), was published in the party's theoretical journal, NOWE DROGI.

Originally it had been tougher -- before final publication in 1983 it had been rewritten six times, it was said in Warsaw. At the time Kubiak would have said that not everything could be said because of the climate of political life.

Hieronim Kubiak himself told DAGENS NYHETER that the report in NOWE DROGI was identical to what was reported to the Central Committee but that there were a total of 10,000 pages of preliminary reports.

"The report was only a step," Kubiak said, "on the way toward a broader investigation of the social conflicts in Poland. Our report suffered because there were no major scientific investigations of economic developments or of social structure. At my institute in Warsaw we have now started to make such studies of social tensions in Poland.

"I dream of a society in which we can report the whole decision-making process, not just the final decisions," he said.

This summer, in June, there will be another party congress in Poland. DAGENS NYHETER asked Kubiak how he views the political climate now, compared with the enthusiastic congress in 1981.

"The most important thing about the ninth party congress was the realization that things could be changed. Many of the demands that came from Solidarity had in actual fact already been drawn up and put to the Eighth Party Congress. I was a member of the program committee in 1981 so I really do know what I am talking about. Then, in 1981, people thought, we thought, that a solution was within each.

"What we are taking with us to the 10th Party Congress is our experience. I believe that we now have the same ideas as we had on the eve of the ninth, but we must search for more efective methods. We have more time now and we will not simply be making decisions about the near future, but creating a vision for a long time to come."

DAGENS NYHETER asked about the mass withdrawal from the party which took place after martial law in 1981 when all the dreams from the congress were shattered.

"People began leaving the party as early as 1980," Hienonim Kubiak said.

"We have always had two sorts of people in the party -- those who believe in a socialist Poland and who would be members of the party even if it were not in government -- and the others. It was mostly from this group that we lost people. But I do not want to oversimplify; we lost many people who were simply tired; tired of crises and tired of hoping. Fantastic people, many of them -- but tired," Kubiak said.

"Another group we lost were people who acted under the pressure of the situation, very emotionally. They thought, 'all or nothing,' 'now or never.'

"I would like to say that the most interesting question is now how many we lost, but that we actually only lost one-third of party members.

"As you now know the trend has turned -- losses are a thing of the past."

It is well-known in Poland that those who left the party were largely made up of workers, but Hieronom Kubiak said:

"You would perhaps be surprised by the fact that I consider the greatest loss for the party was the intellectuals who disappeared. It is true that we are a workers' party -- but our country is so complicated that brains are needed to govern it."

Hieronom Kubiak believes that it will be a long succes for the party to regain the confidence of ordinary people.

"It is impossible to do so with words. It must happen through actions: in the market square in the housewives' shopping bags. But I dream of a party in which the demands both of specialists and ordinary people can be articulated and be given expression visible in policy."

When DAGENS NYHETER said (presumably somewhat impolitely) that that sounded like the Prague spring of 1968, he replied that that was something he really did not know anything about and that Poles do not like borrowing from others.

"The most important lesson we learned in 1980-81 was that lessons learned cannot be forgotten. Poles have an active memory of the past.

"I have also learned from experience that we should not promise more than we can deliver. At present economic policy is the main road out of the crisis -- if this is possible. There are people who are opposed to price rises. They cannot see any connection between a situation with fixed prices and a shortage of goods and prices which go up where goods are available. There are populist attitudes in today's Poland."

Several Polish communists are now beginning to say that the party must be in charge of opposition and policy. Kubiak, too, subscribes to this doctrine, but says at the same time that Poland is a pluralistic society.

"What you say is not correct -- that there are only three poles (that is, the government, the church, and the opposition). There are many more. There are many reasons for this. We are at the same time a very old nation and a completely new one.

"I myself doubt whether people want to go back to pre-war Poland, which privately-owned industry and an agricultural system that had not been reformed. Did you know that state-run agriculture is now performing best? I think that what people hate is not so much the principles of socialism as certain ways of applying them."

SIWICKI ADDRESSES MILITARY ECONOMIC MEETING

AU141023 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 9 Jan 86 p 2

["Report" on speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, at 8 January Poznan 13th central conference on Armed Forces' economic management]

[Text] This 13th conference on rational economic management will initiate an important phase of rationalizing and economizing activities in our Armed Forces. Desite various difficulties, implementation of the tasks of the previous conference on rational management has produced many benefits for the military economy, which were worth about 40 billion [currency not specified, as received] in 1983-85. This includes only the verified results, such as better organizational solutions, improved exploitation of facilities, lower consumption of materials, and extended serviceability of weapons and equipment. The increased funds thus obtained boosted our potential for implementing our plans, reduced our requirements for the materials and products that are in short supply in the national economy, and produced great moral-educational effects. We respect and admire all those who produced these important benefits.

We successfully accomplished the tasks of the 1981-85 plan for the development of our Armed Forces, but we expect that our tasks in the coming 5-year period will not be easy because of the political-military determining factors in the world and because of our own economic conditions.

In 1986-90 we will continue balanced improvements in our Armed Forces, seeking to increase the combat power as the guarantee of peace and security of our people and of the inviolability of our borders and as a strong and credible element of the Warsaw Pact defense system.

The implementation of these talks will take place as our national economy masters the shortage of raw materials, fuels, and energy. How difficult this will be is demonstrated by the fact that we plan to increase industrial production in the coming 5-year period by about 20 percent, but the supply of production materials will increase only 8-9 percent and of fuels and energy by 6 percent. This means that two-thirds of the increase in production and national income will have to be achieved by better productivity, including savings on materials, fuels, and energy.

This means that our economy will face still more difficult tasks and this calls for a new, more militant, and more creative approach to thrift and rational economic management and for a ruthless struggle against waste. That is why thrift is our top task everywhere, that is why scientific-technological progress, rationalized activities, and saving on everything are now the prerequisites for socioeconomic development.

F. Siwicki stressed that thrifty economic management, which has functioned in our Armed Forces as a tested system for many years, is an integral part of the plan for the development of the Armed Forces and of the action plans at different levels of command. These plans include tasks for all the organizational echelons, for commanders, chiefs, the political apparatus, party organizations, youth organizations, control bodies -- for whoever helps to create conditions for effective operations in the Armed Forces.

It should be the ambition of soldiers, party members, and the entire cadre to ensure that rational economic management becomes a reliable and general movement in all sectors of our military life.

Experience to date has demonstrated that the overwhelming majority of our cadre is ideologically committed and possesses great intellectual and moral qualities. However, we live in times of large-scale progress and rapidly changing conditions, and that is why we must always try to raise our knowledge and improve management methods. It is true that we have certain achievements in this regard, but we should not forget about our weaknesses, one of which is the still inadequate economic education of the regular cadre, the civilian employees, and national servicemen. In order to ensure rational economic management, every individual, especially those in managing positions, should be aware not only of the aims of his work but also of the best ways to achieve them, including economic mechanisms, determining factors, and alternative solutions. This must be the focus of our special attention in general economic education.

Improving one's specialist economic knowledge, which is required at certain service posts, is just as important. That is why economic management should be given more space in the curricula of the military academies, officer training schools, and refresher courses that train officers for commands in units. It is also necessary to promote institutional training, including regular day training, at the academic level for officers selected to assume posts requiring a suitable knowledge of military economics.

Discussing the cadre's improved economic knowledge, F. Siwicki drew attention to a very important echelon active in the field of material, technical, and fiscal issues tackled mainly by economic units -- to the corps of warrant officers and regular noncommissioned officers who are actually responsible for the maintenance and exploitation of equipment, which is most valuable, and who administer highly valuable material resources in the basic units of command. In a word, these people are the mainstay of the military economy.

The regular bodies of economic control in the Armed Forces, F. Siwicki continued, will have increased tasks to implement. The Main Military Control Body should focus its attention on the effectiveness of institutional solutions in the military economy, on indicating the sources of untapped reserves, especially reserves that are difficult to tap, and on propagating more effective action methods.

Economic control bodies in military districts and in individual services must give priority to ensuring that military units use their material and fiscal resources with greater effectiveness.

Social control teams are an important ally in these activities and should be supported by commanders and party organizations. The regular economic control bodies must cooperate closely with these teams and give them expert assistance and advice.

The conditions under which we do our work, F. Siwicki said, make it necessary for us to pay special attention to the effectiveness with which the resources provided for military training are used. Success can be achieved by a more extensive exploitation of such modern training resources as simulators. We should do our best to increase the number of such simulators in our units.

Training organizations and methods can still be greatly improved and time and equipment can be more rationally employed during more complicated exercises. Our cardinal principle should be to make our aims as big as possible with the same resources available to us. The activities that are repeated under the same conditions every year should not require additional resources; on the contrary, they should produce increasingly better results with unchanged resources. Should a unit fail to achieve planned training results with the help of agreed resources, it should be charged with waste.

We will focus our main investment efforts in the coming 5-year period on the areas that serve man -- better housing conditions and all the social, daily living, cultural, and educational facilities. We will have to meet all other needs by better exploiting the potential we have. We must also be bolder in using cheaper designs and thriftier technologies.

We should stress, F. Siwicki, continued, that the movement of invention and rationalization has tangible achievements as attested to by an excellent exhibition. We should continue to support this movement, reward the authors of the best inventions and ideas, and see that every adopted solution is rapidly implemented. We should also support all social initiatives in the Armed Forces aimed at improving service and work conditions without any outlays. Members of the Council for Daily Living Problems can play an even more important role in this regard.

Finally, I would like to stress, F. Siwicki said, the need to use the experience of our allies more, especially the Soviet Army, in rational economic management. We are also ready to share our experience, and, as ever, we count on the support and inspiring role of the Warsaw Pact Unified Command.

Thrifty and rational management of manpower, materials, and energy is not a temporary task and an ad hoc method of mastering periodical difficulties. This is a task for today and tomorrow, a strategic task. This means that the issues tackled at this conference are not merely specialist issues of a purely economic nature. They are also moral-political issues, and this is how we should approach them from the position of the Armed Forces. In addition, the tasks resulting from this approach should be permanently included in the list of our main party-political and ideological-educational tasks.

Our activities should be inspired by two aims. The first aim should be to make everyone understand the objective fact that rational and thrifty economic management is an imperative of the present times and a challenge of the future as well as a duty of every soldier. The second aim is to inure people to the habit of careful thrift and rational economic management, to promote respect for work, job honesty, work discipline, responsibility, and solicitude for the general good, and to spread the conviction that every penny is important for the economy and that even the smallest thing is important.

Party cells and organizations should act as the main social sponsors of economizing and rationalizing measures and of actions against parochialism and indifference toward all kinds of bad economic management. The most important tasks of these cells and organizations is to maximally support plans for conservation programs, to see that they are effective, to create a climate favorable for their implementation, and to critically evaluate the effectiveness of their results. Bad economic management, waste, and tolerance of these negative features must be subjected to severe and objective party criticism. Party members holding the necessary powers should be asked to implement individual tasks designed to eliminate whatever hinders the implementation of the conservation programs, to combat the features of bad management, and to actively support service and social control bodies.

Propaganda and agitation, especially ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the regional press, military specialist periodicals, and military editorial boards on radio and television should support by every possible means the implementation of the programs for rational and thrifty economic management. The information and publication plans of all these media should be urgently reinforced with precisely these issues.

In line with their individual resources and their ability to reach the people, the mass media should motivate, inspire, and propagate the good examples, experience, and impressive results achieved by the best people and should critically judge whatever gives rise to wastefulness.

In conclusion, F. Siwicki discussed the commitments relating to the implementation of the tasks resulting from the conference.

LATE REPORT: REACTION TO SHUTTLE DISASTER

Part of SDI Program

LD291224 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 29: Commenting on the Challenger disaster, the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote today that "the death of seven American astronauts cannot be included into the category of tragedies experienced by pioneers who throughout history attempted to perfect inventions of human hands."

"Officially, the tragic mission of Challenger was to serve research on Halley's comet but there is no doubt that such a target was too modest and too extravagant for the money spent.

"Consciously or unconsciously they participated in a programme aimed at achieving domination in outer space for the future victory in a confrontation on earth, in a programme in which space shuttles have been used as a perfect tool for implementing SDI plans -- 'Star Wars' of President Reagan. [no closing quotation mark, as received]

Pondering on causes of the disaster, the paper observed that pressure from Pentagon, which expected quick progress in outer space studies and their military application, created a hasty and nervous climate around NASA works and eventually influenced safety of outer space missions.

"This tragedy has a chance to serve a good cause. In an age of intensive outer space missions, during preparations to 'Star Wars' there can be an accidental explosion, mistaken for an attack. In such a case the whole humanity would be the victim," warned the paper.

Proof of Pentagon 'Weaknesses'

AU291353 Paris AFP in English 2053 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Jan 28 (AFP) -- Messages of support and sympathy were flooding into NASA headquarters today after the loss of space shuttle challenger and its seven crew.

In Warsaw, the Polish media sounded a sour note. The explosion "is proof of the technical weaknesses of the Pentagon," Polish television said. "If the United States decide to take the arms race into space, this kind of catastrophe could have tragic, unforeseeable consequences for humanity."

Urban Expresses Sympathies

LD291506 Warsaw PAP in English 1429 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 29 -- Asked by the DPA agency on his attitude to the tragedy on Cape Canaveral, Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban said:

"I am shocked by the tragedy of the space shuttle which met with a wide response all over the world. I express my deep sympathy for the families of the American cosmonauts."

CEAUSESCU CONDOLENCES ON CHALLENGER EXPLOSION

AU291117 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, has sent the following message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan:

Esteemed Mr President: I have learned with profound grief about the explosion of the Challenger space shuttle during which all people aboard lost their lives. I want to express my sentiments of sincere compassion in connection with this tragic accident and would like to ask you to convey my condolences to the bereaved families.

NEWS MEDIA HAIL CEAUSESCU ON BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

AU281516 [Editorial Report] Bucharest news media have given extensive coverage to President Ceausescu's 68th birthday anniversary which is celebrated on 26 January.

Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian first mentioned the anniversary on the 1400 GMT newscast on 22 January, when it reported on various political, educational, and cultural events throughout the country focusing on "the upcoming anniversary of the birthday of the most beloved son of our nation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu." On 26 January virtually the entire broadcast day dealt with the event, with reporting on the ceremony marking Ceausescu's birthday, the letter the RCP Political Executive Committee sent to Ceausescu, and the speech Ceausescu delivered to the "solemn meeting which marked his birthday."

On 21 January the Bucharest dailies SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA began publishing articles devoted to Ceausescu's birthday. SCINTEIA on 21 January publishes on page 4 a 2,100-word article by Dimitru Tinu entitled "Defending Peace, Achieving Disarmament -- Major Problems of Our Times"; ROMANIA LIBERA on 21 January carries a George Nicolescu 2,700-word article entitled "For a United Europe of Peace and Security and a Europe of Equal Cooperation Between Countries -- Great Ideas of Nicolae Ceausescu's Concept of Broad International Resonance"; ROMANIA LIBERA on 23 January carries a 1,700-word article by Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, entitled "An Active Policy in Accordance With the Major Interests of the Romanian People and of the Entire World." All these articles focus on Ceausescu's activities in the international arena, highly praising him for it and for his "ideas and initiatives."

SCINTEIA on 24 January carries a Professor D. Mihai Daraluta 1,800-word article, "A Revolutionary and Dynamic Theory on Organizing and Managing the National Economy." Page 3 of the paper is devoted to Ceausescu's "work and activity" and contains elaborate praise in three short articles and two poems.

SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA of 25 January carry headlines printed in red, such as "Feelings of Deep Love and Esteem Nurtured by the Entire Nation for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Great Hero of the Country and the Founder of the New, Socialist Romania." Under the rubric, "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Work and Activity," a 2,000-word article is published in SCINTEIA on 24 January by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council, entitled "Forceful Ideas of the Concept Regarding the Revolutionary Process of Romania's Socioeconomic Development." Radulescu recalls Ceausescu's early revolutionary activity: "I will never forget the boldness with which he led the anti-fascist and anti-war manifestation of May Day 1939, attended by various anti-fascist students." The author praises Ceausescu's "extraordinary" contribution to the socioeconomic development of the country and to promoting a policy of "continuously expanding and strengthening friendly and many-sided cooperation with all the CEMA members and all socialist countries." Elena Ceausescu is also mentioned in the article as an "oustanding militant of our party and state, eminent scientist, and beacon of the entire activity carried out in the field of research and education in our homeland."

ROMANIA LIBERA on 25 January devotes page 3 to "the Romanian people's ardent homage to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu" and carries two short poe s and two articles devoted to the event. A 4,000-word article, "Great Symbol of the Party and the Entire Nation's Unity," is signed by Manea Manescu, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee, vice president of the State Council, and first vice chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. A 2,000-word article, "Beloved Leader, the Esteem and Pride of All the Sons of Our Homeland" is signed by Mihai Gere, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Hungarian Nationality Working People's Council. Manescu praises Ceausescu as "the national hero" who has "the everlasting merit of renewing and revitializing the revolutionary, political thinking." Elena Ceuasescu is briefly mentioned in the article as participating together with Nicolae Ceasuescu in the early revolutionary activity of "the just struggle for safeguarding the homeland's sovereignty."

On 26 January SCINTEIA devotes almost the entire issue to Ceausescu's birthday. On the front page Ceausescu's photo and a 700-word editorial, "The Entire Nation Honors the Country's Great Hero," are placed within a red border.

The paper carries a 4,000-word art e by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee and first y prime minister, "A Realistic and Renewing Strategy as the Foundation of Soci Romania's Industrial Development," and a 3,500-word article by Ion Ursu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and first vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, "A Dynamic Theory Regarding Science as a Propelling Factor of the Homeland's Socioeconomic Development." Oprea praises the "diligent and skilled" head of the party and state who made people "live the most fruitful times in their millennium of history" and deals mostly with Ceausescu's recommendations voiced in his speech to the 13th RCP congress. Oprea also praises "the great theoretical work" created by Ceausescu, which is "the basis of the sustained efforts of industrialization."

Ursu highlights Ceausescu's role as "a political personality of international prestige who has made decisive contributions to solving the most serious problems of the past years" and the person who "consistently promotes scientific and technological development and technical progress." When speaking of "Romanian research asserting its role in the international competition," Elena Ceausescu's role is also stressed and her selection as chairman of the National Council for Science Education is mentioned as being "a decision which expresses the deep esteem and appreciation nurtured by scientists and men of culture throughout the country for the outstanding scientist, important militant of the party and state, and tireless fighter for asserting the role of science in the struggle for peace and for ensuring people's well-being."

This issue of SCINTEIA also carries numerous poems and articles by various university professors under such headlines as "The Great Architect," "The Golden Age," or "The Precious Hour in January" and others, voicing the people's "feelings of esteem and appreciation" for their leader. On page 3 Elena and Nicolae Ceausescu's picture is framed by the outline of the map of Romania, surrounded by photos representing Romania's achievements attained during the "Ceausescu era" such as the Danube-Black Sea Canal and the Bucharest subway construction.

The last page is devoted to "President Nicolae Ceausescu, eminent militant of the cause of peace, dignity, and progress" and publishes statements by various personalities such as Robert Mugabe, Li Xiannian, Todor Zhivkov, Sam Nujoma, praising Ceausescu's international activity.

The weekly Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 4 issue on 23 January devotes 16 pages to articles about Ceausescu's domestic and foreign policy.

SCINTEIA and ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian of 27 January devote four full pages to celebrations,homage-paying messages, and Ceausescu's speech on this occasion. SCINTEIA, which does not usually appear on Mondays, brought out a special issue for this purpose.

Both the 3,000-world letter addressed to Ceausescu by the RCP Political Executive Committee and 4,000-word speech by Ceausescu at the birthday ceremony as well as reports on the birthday ceremony itself and a party luncheon in his honor are carried in full in both newspapers.

SCINTEIA carries on page 1 a photo of 16 party-state leaders applauding Ceausescu, with Ceausescu standing at the far left of the picture, Elena Ceausescu next to him, and the other leaders in the following order: Constantin Dascalescu, Manea Manescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Emil Bobu, (?Virgil Cazacu), Ion Dinca, one unidentified, Lina Ciobanu, Ilie Verdet, Alexandrina Gainuse, two unidentified, Constantin Olteanu, Dumitru Popescu, and one unidentified. The same photo is published by ROMANIA LIBERA on page 3.

SCINTEIA carries on page 3 a group photo of party-state leaders, with Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu occupying the center. They are flanked by Constantin Dascalescu, on Nicolae Ceausescu's right, and Manea Manescu, on Elena Ceausescu's left. Nicu Ceausescu can be identified as third on Nicolae Ceausescu's right. Elena Ceausescu stands out clearly, being the only person wearing light-colored clothing. The same photo is carried by ROMANIA LIBERA on page 1.

Aside from both papers' carrying four pages of identical material devoted to events on Ceausescu's birthday, ROMANIA LIBERA publishes on page 4 a portrait of Ceausescu, and devotes half of page 6 to statements of praise for Ceausescu by various foreign figures, accompanied by three photographs of Ceausescu receiving international awards on unspecified occasions.

CEAUSESCU INAUGURATES BUCHAREST SUBWAY LINE

AU241007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/1/1986 -- On January 24, in the morning, President Nicolae Ceausescu inaugurated the first section of the second mainline of the Bucharest underground.

The new section is 10.4 kilometers long and links the middle of the Romanian capital city to the powerful industrial platform in the south of the town, where important industrial units are sited. The Romanian head of state traversed the new underground road aboard a train.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ECONOMY, INCOMES

Economic Discussion

AU281415 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 86 p 3

[Report on economic discussion held at LCY Central Committee session in Belgrade on 15 January]

[Text] The LCY Central Committee's discussion about economic trends and especially about the economic difficulties which our society has been facing for a few years had many different characteristics. Because the causes and consequences were discussed in a dissonant manner, and because the Federal Executive Council's economic policy came under criticism again, the speech of Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, was awaited with great interest. He said that in the past few years our country's economic trends have been put under many different kinds of magnifying glasses. These oscillations from one year to the next have left certain traces and have had consequences for all society's efforts which were later to follow. No one expects that this year's start on the adaptation and alteration of the economy in order to make it accord with important systemic changes, which in fact include the more consistent implementation of the stabilization program, will go without difficulties, disturbances, and resistance.

The Work Is Yet To Be Done

Janez Zemljaric reminded the participants about the LCY Central Committee's December session at which many new positions regarding the basic ideopolitical questions of the medium-term economic policy for 1986 were adopted, but which require many-sided attention. The sooner this is done the better, because a significant part of the economic policy measures have already been implemented and because the greater part of so-called regulatory acts, in other words the operation of this policy, has to be worked on. Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, recalled that the economic trends for December last year showed signs of considerable revival and encouragement which has provided this year with a certain impetus.

At the beginning of this year we were again faced with an enormous increase in prices of some products. This is connected with very specific economic inheritances and psychological factors which are already known to this economic environment. Many were afraid of the price freeze so they adopted the policy of taking as favorable a position as possible (in relation to higher prices) in order to be ready for the freeze.

Apart from some objective reasons for a part of economy which found it worthwhile to increase prices, the fact remains that at present the activity and mobility of certain subjects from sociopolitical communes and organizations is insufficient and lacking, which has in turn resulted in an explosion of prices. Instead of dealing with this hesitation and instead of working on the removal of these phenomena and their ideopolitical background in the most decisive manner, we are closing our eyes to them, tolerate them, and sometime even encourage them. At the same time we are playing with, and are calling for, measures which, instead of leading us toward a self-managing market economy and toward the affirmation of qualitative factors and economic criteria in the economic process, could lead us toward unpleasant voluntarism and statism.

Banks' Strange Doings

Illustrating these assertions, Zemljaric said that some banks, instead of directing the surplus over the allowed maximum of foreign exchange toward the foreign exchange market that started to operate on 6 January of this year, have lately either hidden a part of these funds, have spent these funds, have spent them, or reduced them in an economically unjustified way, and then started to exert pressure on the already low stock of foreign exchange and the foreign exchange market. Last December a number of banks enormously increased their liabilities abroad through bills of credit. We are talking about a few hundred million dollars. Is the investigation of these "doings" by the National Bank of Yugoslavia, about which the public will be informed, some kind of consolation? On the whole the practice of making more and more demands with clear inflationary effects and which are outside the established economic policy continues.

Continuing his speech, Janez Zemljaric said that the Federal Executive Council will, in accordance with the resolution and the SFRY Assembly's conclusions, prepare concrete measures and actions for the consolidation of the economy and banks, for the alleviation of the economy's burden so that it can adopt an anti-inflation policy. These measures include: converting a part of short term loans created by the primary issue into loans for operating capital [trajna obrtna sredstva]; reducing the book value of social assets' to their real value; providing additional assets necessary for covering a part of the losses incurred in foreign exchanges, which are needed for foreign loans and foreign currency savings accounts with the National Bank of Yugoslavia; rescheduling the economy's loans from commercial banks; reducing import duties for those who have to import raw materials for their export products; implementing a new model for determining interest rates in the conditions of expected inflation; establishing a fund which would secure stable funding in the production of fertilizers, pesticides, and the improvement of agriculture.

New measures which were explained in more detail in the operative plan will be proposed in January and February. As far as the talks with the IMF are concerned, they have been postponed until the end of January, and we in the Federal Executive Council do not have the intention of deviating from the policy of real interest rates which is based on the stabilization program and other economic and political reasons. Zemljaric then want on to point out that Yugoslavia had been until the end of 1985 regularly repaying all its liabilities to its foreign creditors, and therefore one could expect that they will accept our arguments and choices of future development.

Speaking about inflation, Zemljaric said that the fight against this is based on the already agreed policies of the resolution and the medium-term program for the country's development. He particularly stressed the importance of the operational measures which are directed toward further stimulating production for export and toward reducing consumption to the level which is permitted by real income. "I think," Zemljaric said, "that these measures accompanied with the necessary changes in the behavior of all social subjects, from production to exporting and consumption, must produce results." This realistic foundation, from which a faster revival of economic growth and the implementation of the stabilization program can be derived, is provided on the whole by the basis of the new economic policy, which is already known.

The Federal Executive Council, as well as the SFRY Assembly and the republics and provinces, should continuously review the current economic trends. This information would be invaluable provided it is available at the right time.

Considering our justified joint interest in economic and stabilization trends, there is no reason why this information cannot be passed to the members of the LCY Central Committee. "On the contrary, we in the Federal Executive Council will be pleased with all new suggestions and observations referring to the current economic trends and the corrections of the economic policy which we have adopted," Janez Zemljaric said among other things.

After Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, ended his speech, there was a polemical discussion which attempted to define where the obstacles to the realization of the stabilization program are located, and whether the economic policy was properly conducted. Of course, discussion about the efficiency of the federal government, federal social organs, and other bodies was not avoided either. The following people took part in the discussion: Mihailo Svabic, Jure Bilic, Dusan Dragosavac, Milos Minic, Nikola Kmezic, Josip Vrhovec, Ivo Perisin, Milan Kucan, Hisen Ramadani, Dobrivoje Vidic, Albreht Roman, Sergej Krajger, and Nikola Stojanovic. In the discussion, which was conducted in a polemic tone, some opposing views on the proposed economic policy and the stabilization program were expressed, and some new solutions were mentioned.

The Struggle Against Inflation

In his summing up of this LCY Central Committee's very prolific discussion, which lasted many hours, Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee, first of all warned about very unpleasant inflationary trends which have exceeded all the expectations of the plan documents. He said that the increase in prices at the beginning of this year is such that if the society does not energetically put a stop to this drag on the economy, everything that has been agreed upon in the plan documents will be brought into question. That would have very negative economic and political consequences. The explosion in prices which came about between the last two meetings of the Central Committee should rightly make the Central Committee, the LCY, and the society as a whole anxious. This question should motivate us to energetically fight to overcome these difficulties and to change the unpleasant trends. It is necessary to strengthen the concrete activity of the LCY and all the subjects of social reproduction in the struggle against these tendencies.

Despite the fact that the LCY has numerous tasks and urgent jobs in front of it, the struggle against inflation is, Zarkovic said, the task of prime importance. This is in fact where the LCY basis tasks stem from: the realization of established economic policy. This is the priority.

This kind of appeal should, however, not be interpreted to mean some kind of alarm, panic, or demoralization. Our appeal can be primarily seen as a warning bell so that we can successfully regroup ourselves and achieve the tasks relating to the situation we are in. In doing this, the focus of our activity should not be the reexamination of the current economic policy of the just adopted medium-term development plan of the country. The focus should be the implementation of the policy that was decided upon in these plan and legislation documents. We should at the same time, of course, remove the remaining weaknesses as well as the inconsistencies in the implementation of the plan and legislative documents. If we were to focus our activity on the reexamination of what we adopted only 15 days ago, then we would not be making a contribution to the struggle for stabilization, and would in fact be acting in a destabilizing manner. We could find ourself in a vicious circle with no way out. This is why, Vidoje Zarkovic said, I cannot understand some proposals that continously turn toward the reexamination of what we have already agreed.

Obviously, by saying this I do not want to say that the documents which we have recently adopted do not contain weaknesses and shortcomings. But I do think that we should implement them and while doing so, remove the weaknesses and shortcomings we come across.

Vidoje Zarkovic expressed the opinion that the LCY Central Committee should rightly demand the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Assembly, in accordance with their constitutional and legal obligations, to increase their activity in the three following directions: more consistent implementation of the anti-inflationary policy, more energetic work with the measures of the economic policy and economic system against inflation, and to reduce inflation within its planned scope. Any kind of indecisiveness or any inconsistencies in that respect could have negative economic consequences. Let us demand from them to speed up their activity in passing all regulatory acts which would set the conditions for production in this year, and we shall ask for a better organization and a more consistent implementation of the measures and activities whose aim is to financially consolidate the economy within the the planned period of time, as was stated in this year's resolution. These are the questions with which the Federal Social Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy should also get more involved. But this should be accepted only after recognizing the warnings that not so small problems in the work of this council are becoming a serious obstruction, Vidoje Zarkovic said.

Discussion of Incomes Policy

AU2711145 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 86 pp 2-3

[Report on discussion of Stojanovic report at LCY Central Committee session in Belgrade on 15 January]

[Excerpts] I believe, Anica Kristan said, that the self-managing position of workers in associated labor organizations must not be measured just by how much a worker is formally included in the processes and forms of self-managing decisionmaking, the assembly of workers, or the workers council and the delegations. It must be measured above all by the extent that workers are informed about the work and business operations of their associated labor organization; by how the development and research work are established; by how they are mutually linked in the associated labor organization; by whether the system of leadership is developed, whether innovation and creative work is developed; by the system of remuneration and incentives for workers; the cadre policy which ensures that creative young cadres advance; by how work is technologically organized in the production process; and by the kind of work discipline.

On the basis of my knowledge of relations in direct production where I work, I may say that there is no unwillingness to work anywhere. The willingness to work is particularly pronounced where the prospects are clearly and professionally outlined. I think that for the motivation of workers, this is more important than the volume and the system of personal incomes. I believe that the LC must advocate higher personal incomes, but also different personal incomes. It is known that associated labor organizations with similar technology and production programs achieve very different results. Why should workers then have the same personal incomes?

Work and Motivation

As the LC, we must overcome equalitarianism not only in the sphere of personal incomes but also in all other spheres.

I work in a coal mine, underground, where it is known that work conditions are rather difficult, Ahmet Mehovic said. It is not clear to me why workers in other communities and even in strip mines should get higher personal incomes -- up to twice as large -- and live better, and it is not all a result of better work. We must more resolutely strive so that workers reach an equal position as regards their ability to gain personal income funds according to work and the results of work.

Occurrences and Disbelief

One occurrence in our society that hits workers in the eye is the large number of rich people, popularly known as billionaires, whose wealth is not connected with work results. This has assumed such proportions that it provokes disbelief even in the power of our positions and conclusions. It shows that distribution in practice does not run in accordance with the constitution and the associated labor law. An adequate taxation policy is lacking. If they properly paid their obligations toward society, no coffee-shop keeper, no trucker, no soccer player, no singer, nor anybody else could become a billionaire. Let them have more, but it is not correct that they have much more than us workers, Mehovic said.

Having stressed that the proposed stances are rather extensive and inconsistent, so that they contain much retelling of the constitution and of the positions adopted earlier, Dusan Alimpic said that they must strongly stress that workers in associated labor should take more directly into their hands the generation and control of income, so that they get the stalled process of self-management in motion, and they will use self-management as a weapon to break the toughest enemy, technobureaucracy. Alimpic devoted his entire speech to an explanation of the amendments to improve the text of the proposed stances.

Prerequisites for Changes

The discussion about the Central Committee stances conducted in the trade union organizations extended full support to the efforts to search, on unified ideopolitical foundations, for solutions to strengthen the material and social position of workers and for a system of distribution according to work which will provide more incentives, Stojce Stojcevski said.

The warning was uttered in these discussions that changes in the income distribution system alone cannot successfully solve and overcome other problems of the self-managing, material, and social position of workers. Therefore, there was united support for the provisions in the draft positions of the LCY Central Committee which refer to the creation of essential prerequisites for qualitative changes in generating income, a quicker association of labor, and pooling of resources and income links among associated labor organizations, Stojcevski said.

All those proposals that refer to overcoming problems in primary distribution and the creation of the most equal conditions possible for business operations and for generating income in the unified Yugoslav economic area were supported, Stojcevski said. The general goal is that the LCY Central Committee stances should even more concretely elaborate the obligations, tasks, and responsibility for establishing conditions for business operations, especially for a quicker reduction of the large price disparities which are growing further under high inflation.

It is significant that the LCY Central Committee is adopting a document on distribution at a time when we are approaching the most important stage in implementing the social accord on income, Dusan Bogdanov said.

Now we are preparing for the adoption of self-managing agreements in associated labor organizations and of other self-managing acts. An analysis of the basic solutions in the social accord and the views in the stances we are adopting today show great congruence not only in their basic premises, but also in the most important provisions regulating socioeconomic relations in generating and distributing income. These range from the realistic presentation of income and more harmonized distribution up to a greater role of direct producers and the determination of public and common requirements.

Distribution Incentives

Bogdanov observed that at a time of high inflation and of a falling value of personal incomes and the dinar, it is not easy to find proper yardsticks for the contribution of labor in creating income and in productivity, but the key question now is to value in a proper way the creative work of workers. Distribution must therefore provide incentives both for work effort and for savings, as well as for economical use of resources and installed plant.

Veselj Morina informed the members of the Central Committee about the reaction to these stances in the Trepca Combine. It was assessed that the stances require a wider ideopolitical discussion in which the largest possible number of workers should be included, so that the basic positions could be determined on this basis. Morina was of the opinion that it would have been better had the LCY Central Committee stances been established at the time when the social accord was being prepared, so that the proposed views could be worked into the new social accords. In this way subsequent interventions could be avoided, particularly since it has been observed that lesser or greater differences exist between some provisions in the social accords of the republics and provinces, and they may obstruct a unified and common implementation of the distribution policy.

In many associated labor organizations, income still does not fully depend on the productivity of labor, results of operations, a greater volume of production and services, and success and better utilization and management fo social resources, Morina said. It is still price increases, and not work productivity and better utilization of capacities, that to a great extent influences the earning of income.

It is good that we are heading toward more clearly delimiting and establishing bases for a unified personal income, but upon two bases -- current work and business operations and managing social resources, Miran Potrc, last participant in the debate, said. I think it is also good that we have adopted -- and I hope that we will implement -- the orientation that a lower limit be established in society for personal income for current work on the simplest jobs and duties, and, in my opinion, that also means establishing mutual relations between individual types of complexity of jobs and duties. This applies, it goes without saying, to full working time, normal working achievement, and, I would add here, to an income making it possible that such personal incomes be paid out.

I also think that it is a good orientation that personal incomes be established on the same bases not only in organizations of associated labor in production, but also in society in general, that is, also in social activities, administration, and sociopolitical organizations.

SERBIAN BODIES CRITICIZE REPORT ON EMIGRATION

AU271805 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Three committees for self-managing sociopolitical system of the Serbian Assembly chambers have assessed the report of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo as routine and incomplete. The conclusions that will be adopted by the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber after the debate on emigration must be more specific and more in conformity with the political platform on Kosovo. If not, delegates to the Federal Chamber from Serbia should propose that the conclusions not be adopted. It was concluded that all the opinions about emigration under pressure which have been heard during assembly debates this year should be submitted to the SFRY Presidency. Olivija Rusovac reports:

The FEC assessment that the measures undertaken in Kosovo to date have contributed to improving the situation and security in the province have no real corroboration. To claim such a thing while emigration continues is, to put it very mildly, lacking any argument, Radoslav Radosevic said. Pointing to the errors in regulations, Radosevic noted that the FEC does not assess whether the provincial leadership is right in claiming that nothing should be changed in the Kosovo legislature. He also noted that it is incomprehensive that in 8 months the corresponding organs did not manage to bring to light the truth about the Martinovic case.

Zarija Martinovic, a delegate to the Federal Chamber, also took part in the debate and pointed out that emigration is simply a way to destroy the constitutional order in Yugoslavia. What is at stake is not only irredentist groups, but a form of special warfare against our country with the aim of economically exhausting and politically compromising it. Martinovic did not agree with the assessment in the FEC report that emigration is dropping in intensity. On the contrary, he said that its intensity is increasing. Last year in Pristina alone the rate was 14 percent. I do not deny that the irredentist power centers are abroad, Martinovic said, but the counter-revolution has developed under the wing of our opportunism, inconsistency, and tolerance. According to him, irredentists will recruit their followers until the centers of indoctrination -- education, culture, and politics -- are neutralized. Martinovic noted that the FEC report points out for the first time that there are attacks against honest Albanian families who are ready to dissociate themselves from irredentists. One must not simply neglect that and allow such people to suffer, Martinovic said.

Mirjana Trgovcevic stressed that delegates and the public expect much more energetic measures. She assessed that the irredentist slogan "Out with Serbia" that has been cited in the FEC report for the first time, is typically fascist and therefore very dangerous.

Assessing the statement given by Borislav Krajina, federal secretary for justice, about the inability of federal organs to get answers from the province, Sreten Vladisavljevic spoke in favor of increasing the competences of federal organs, irrespective of whose interests will be offended.